

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

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No. 658.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1829.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Itinéraire de Tiflis à Constantinople. Par le Colonel Rottiers. Bruxelles.

THE East is now the only theatre of great events,—there all the interest of the day is concentrated; and from the unabated thirst for information, and the continued demand for intelligence, we are induced this week to notice a foreign publication of some interest, which partially bears upon the subject. Colonel Rottiers, the author of the agreeable volume before us, is a native of the Pays Bas, lately in the military service of Russia; and in the capacity of *chef de l'état*, major of a division of the army of the Caucasus, became for some years a resident of Tiflis, the capital of the once feeble kingdom, but at present beautiful province, of Georgia. Military men perhaps suffer more acutely from *ennui* and hypochondriasis than any other class of individuals, when, after a period of their lives spent amidst the most spirit-stirring scenes, the energies of the mind, powerfully and constantly excited, and the corporeal frame nerved and strengthened by restless activity, they find themselves, by a sudden revulsion of war to peace, condemned to a sickly quiet—a deadly calm, from which they have not the power to escape. Such was the case with Colonel Rottiers: he sought and obtained his dismissal from this *tedium vite*, and prepared to return to his native country with his lady and four children, by the hazardous and singular route he thus describes:—

“However impatient, still I was resolved, instead of traversing Russia and Germany, to pass by Asia Minor to Constantinople. My track would be through Mochett, Gori, and Cotaï; I should embark at Poti, and lengthening the coast by touching at Trebizond, Sinope, and other ports, finally land in the port of Byzantium. In pursuing this route I should furrow the same waves which carried the first frail vessel—I should retrace, upon the shores, the footsteps of the Ten Thousand, the colonies of the Greeks, the palaces of Mithridates, the camps of Pompey, and the fortresses of the Cæsars. Besides these glorious remembrances, which might tend to new discoveries, or to corrections more or less important, I had a nearer object in view—I wished to gather an exact knowledge of the actual situation of these parts, so imperfectly known to Europeans since the Ottoman conquest; to take a correct map of the coast; to mark the principal military and commercial positions; to note the agricultural and manufactured products, the means of transport, the laws and manners of the different people. Such was the difficult task I imposed on myself at quitting Tiflis.”

The early pages of the volume afford a brief sketch of Georgian history, and an enumeration of its ancient dynasty, traced to within three hundred years of our era, and which only came to its close by the abdication of its ninety-seventh monarch, the Czar George, in the year 1799: characterised by weakness and imbecility, this long line of royalty has sunk

into merited oblivion; and if there be a single name worthy of history's rescue from the tomb, it is a woman's, and the last of the line, as the following extract will confirm.

“Mary, daughter of Prince George Tsitsianoff, and widow of George XI., the abdicated king, remained at Tiflis after her husband's death in 1800, with her seven children. Whether Russia was regardless of a woman and children so young, or whether it respected the ardent desire of the queen to end her days in her native country, her residence in Georgia had till now been tolerated. Nevertheless, Mary, little satisfied with this indulgence of the government, or fearing for the continuance of the favour, sought to withdraw herself from the power of the Russians; she hoped to secure an asylum in her native country, by a project of escape which she nourished in secret. But General Tsitsianoff closely observed her conduct; her slightest movements were watched; and, aware of her spirited and decided character, he did not fail to advise his government to remove the queen from Georgia. While waiting for such orders, Tsitsianoff neglected no precaution to secure her person. He had in his interest a noble Georgian, named Kalatousoff, one of the queen's suite, and in possession of her confidence. This man, gained by liberal promises, made no scruple to betray all that passed in the palace, even reporting the most trifling conversations of the princess. The Pschavi and the Tschichini, two tribes of Caucasus to the north-east of Tiflis, are the more formidable, as all the lofty qualities of the warrior are consecrated by their laws and customs; they are forbidden, under pain of death, to return to their country if wounded in the back, or even to shave their beards while the death of a relative remains unavenged. These mountaineers, from an early period to the fall of the throne, had composed the guard of the kings of Georgia, and had ever been devoted to the royal family. Solicited by Mary, who meditated flight, or having themselves conceived the plan of receiving her and her children in their mountains, these intrepid servants busily engaged themselves in the necessary preparations. Mary, in full understanding with them, seconded their labours, and appeared only to wait the day fixed for her escape. Unfortunately the design had transpired through the revelations of Kalatousoff, who, as we before said, enjoyed the queen's confidence: it was therefore rendered abortive at the very moment when all was prepared for her flight and refuge in the mountains. Gadilla, one of the Pschavi, a man of courage and gigantic stature, had the charge of conducting this affair: he had already been many times to Tiflis to concert measures with the queen, and now announced to her that his countrymen impatiently expected her. Tsitsianoff, acquainted with all, but wishing to convince himself, and curious to know Gadilla, caused him to be arrested and brought before him. The general, according to custom, was alone, with the exception of his interpreter; but had

taken care to hide the traitor Kalatousoff beneath the drapery of a sofa in the saloon. Gadilla, on entering, saluted the general according to the manner of his country: ‘*Ka-merjof, Tsitsiano*’—Good day, Tsitsiano. The following dialogue ensued:—The general: ‘What brings you to Tiflis?’ Gadilla: ‘To purchase salt.’ ‘Do not disguise the truth from me: are there no other reasons which have brought thee to this city?’ ‘No.’ ‘Pachave, thy life depends upon thy truth! know, if you do not discover, I can this instant order your head to be struck off!’ ‘My head struck off! by whom then? perhaps it would be by this Armenian interpreter?’ ‘Afterwards, placing his hand upon his weapon,—‘Have I no longer my dagger? it never quits me.’ Tsitsianoff, finding that menaces could not intimidate so intrepid a character, rose from his seat, and approaching him with the idea of gaining him by kindness, placed his hand upon his shoulder, saying, ‘My brave friend, be not angry; no harm shall come to you; speak only the truth.’ But all entreaties were vain; and while Gadilla was persisting in his denials, the general caused Kalatousoff to start forth from beneath the sofa, thinking to daunt the mountaineer by the unexpected appearance of a man whom he had never mistrusted near the queen. Kalatousoff, addressing the Pschave roughly, said to him: ‘Gadilla, cease to refuse your avowal of the motives which have brought you to Tiflis; behold me here to confront you! do you not recollect to have seen me with the queen when you came to announce to her yesterday that all was ready to favour her flight; that the mules were waiting for her at Kouki, to convey her to the mountains?’ The astonished mountaineer threw upon Kalatousoff a look of contempt and anger, and answered, ‘That it was all false: no time was allowed for a longer reply. A detachment of grenadiers rushed into the hall; and having beat him down with the but-ends of their muskets, disarmed him. As he was conducting under a strong escort to the fortress, Kalatousoff ventured to strike him a blow. Gadilla, turning himself round, proudly exclaimed,—‘If I had my dagger, singly I should feel sufficient strength to immolate the whole of you to my vengeance.’ Tsitsianoff sought no further confirmation as to the reality of the design which the queen entertained: he was more than ever satisfied that her removal was indispensable to the tranquillity of the country; and, without permitting the least delay, her departure was fixed for the ensuing morning, Sunday, April 12th, 1803. It was arranged, as if to give an air of ceremonial to this event, that Major-General Lazareff should be present in full state, accompanied by an interpreter having the rank of captain, named Sorokin, an Armenian by birth; that at an early hour of the morning, with the military music, and at the head of two companies of infantry, they should repair to the residence of the queen, and enforce her setting out. Accordingly, at break of day, General Lazareff, in due form, pre-

sented himself before her abode, and hastily entered her presence: the queen, already awakened, was seated, after the custom of the country, with her legs crossed, in the recess where, with a simplicity but little allied to royalty, but by usage common to all ranks, they spread in the evening the mattresses on which they repose for the night. Already had two days elapsed since Mary had been secretly apprised that an order had arrived from Russia for her transportation from Georgia; and to the last moment she indulged the fond hope of being able to avoid this cruel fate. Her seven children,—all extremely young, the eldest scarcely nine years of age,—were sleeping peacefully around her. Lazareff, without the least respect, addressed her, through his interpreter, with these words: 'Arise—you must leave this.' The queen calmly replied:—'Wherefore should I yet rise—do you not behold my infants plunged in sweet sleep around me? Should I awake them suddenly, their blood would chill.* Who has given you so pressing an order?' Lazareff having replied that the order came from General Tsitsianoff, she exclaimed—'Tsitsiano tsopiani!' (scum of our race). The queen, as if to lean upon the cushion which sustained her head during the night, had placed it on her knees; and beneath it she concealed the poniard (kinjal) of her husband. Lazareff, seeing that she persisted in the design of making him wait till the children awoke, approached to where she was sitting; and perceiving one of her feet to protrude beneath the cushion, he bent forward as if to seize it and force her to rise. As rapid as lightning the queen placed her hand upon the dagger, drew it from the sheath, and plunged it with such force into the side of Lazareff, that the point protruded on the other side: then drawing it out all reeking from the wound, without the least discomposure she threw it on the face of her enemy, exclaiming—'Thus die all who dare to add dishonour to my misfortune.' Lazareff fell dead under the stroke: at his single cry, the interpreter Sorokin drew his sabre, and the poltroon made several cuts at the queen, one of which wounded her deeply in the shoulder. Helena, her mother, who also slept in the saloon, was now awakened by the noise,—and on beholding blood, flew to her daughter and held her in her firm embrace. The house was instantly filled with soldiers, who tore the unhappy Mary from her mother's arms, and kept them separate by continued blows with the but-ends of their muskets: the queen was dragged bleeding from her residence and thrown with her children into the carriage prepared for her departure."

Thus finished this dreadful tragedy. The queen, escorted by a strong force, and accompanied by her children, left Tiflis for a monastery in Russia to which she was banished; and as the sad procession passed along, her tears and distress testified to the Georgians who flocked around how deeply she felt the exile to which she was condemned. Of the other actors in this sad drama, General Tsitsianoff was shortly after assassinated—the interpreter Sorokin was killed in action—and the vile traitor Koletousoff, as was fitting, died miserable, and detested by all the world.

This romance of real life has occupied so much space, that we are compelled to defer any further extracts; and conclude with observing, that Colonel Rottiers fully demonstrates the impracticability of any approach to

the Turkish capital by Asia Minor, and that General Paskewitch's movements in that quarter have only for their object to prevent the Lesghi and other warlike people from giving their support or assistance to the Turkish army in Europe.

Private Life; or, Varieties of Character and Opinion. By the Author of "Geraldine," &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829, Cadell; Edinburgh, Blackwood.

WE take shame to ourselves that these admirable volumes should have remained so long unnoticed, and, worse still, with all possible claim to attention. Evidently written by a woman, they are just what we could wish an Englishwoman's writings ever to be;—that high-minded morality, which is the result of good feeling sanctified by religion—that fine perception of the beautiful, which is softened, not subdued, by serious reflection—that excellent common sense, not that calculating selfishness sometimes so misnamed, but clear perception, borne into action by undeviating principle;—such is the character of the work before us; and it is one of whose talent and utility its author may be justly proud. The story is very interesting, and told in the most graceful language; and all that feminine tact which in a touch catches resemblance, is shewn in the portraiture of the characters. But, perhaps, it is in the dialogues that our writer is most peculiarly happy: they are actual animated conversations, only rather more clever and spirited than those in real life,—and evince an originality of thought, an excellence of feeling, that render them as valuable as they are attractive. We cannot do better than offer a specimen for our readers' judgment. When affected languor and elegant indifference is so much the rage as they are at present, we recommend the ensuing scene:—

"'Pray can I do anything for you at Southampton? I assure you my talents in the commission line are first-rate. I can choose music or music for you with equal skill. Will you trust me?' 'You can do us a very great service,' replied Constance; 'just call at the library, and scold Mrs. Gifford for not having sent the third volume of Tremaine; she promised it by the postman yesterday; we have waited four whole days for it.' 'With your heart breaking for the heroine, I suppose,' said Percy. 'Oh! it is too cruel,' exclaimed Constance. 'My sympathies are not in general so lively for these charming phantoms; but Georgiana Evelyn is so gracefully winning, so entirely lovely, that I cannot be at all happy while she is dying of decline.' 'Oh! she will not die,' returned Percy; 'I feel an instinctive conviction that she will recover. The author has too good taste, too much feeling, to kill her: he would not do any thing so savage.' 'If you have nothing better to justify your hope than the tender mercy of an author,' said Constance, 'it does not inspire me with the least confidence—it does not afford me the smallest consolation—they are such practised barbarians. Recollect the atrocities they perpetrate, the unprovoked murders. I believe they sometimes set the Fates to work, and cut the thread of life for the sole purpose of making us close their books with the heartache.' Percy laughed, and galloped off, with a promise not to return without Tremaine; while Sir Henry, addressing Constance, said—'Is a *fin joyeuse*, then, quite necessary to your enjoyment of a tale?' 'Not absolutely necessary, but certainly very conducive to my thorough enjoyment of one,' re-

plied Constance; 'and the *fin tragique* indispenses me very much for its second perusal. I have no objection to a fair proportion of cloud and storm, if the sun does but break out at last. Even in a tour of pleasure I can consent to cross a desert or tremble at a volcano; but let my eyes repose on a soft, green, smiling landscape at the end of my journey.—Is not this your opinion, too, my dear mother?' 'Why, as we walk in the garden of fiction chiefly for amusement,' returned Mrs. Grenville, 'I like, in the fashion of the knights of old, after traversing a gloomy forest, and being exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm, to find myself at length in an enchanted palace, where all is bright and beautiful.' 'I am afraid you will stand convicted of a sad vulgar taste for happiness,' said Sir Henry. 'What would the refined Tremaine have said to you?' 'Tremaine and I should have differed upon many points,' replied Mrs. Grenville. 'I should have questioned the reality of his refinement—I should have been much better friends with Dr. Evelyn than with Tremaine.' 'Surely refined taste and feeling are portrayed in that character!' observed Constance. 'Tremaine was indolent, luxurious, and self-occupied,' replied Mrs. Grenville; 'defects incompatible with true refinement. That is not refinement which interferes with our usefulness or happiness.' 'Pardon me,' said Sir Henry; 'does it not sometimes interfere with both? May not the delicate perceptions and quickened sensibility which belong to refined feelings, render the fulfilment even of acknowledged duty distasteful to us? May there not be a repugnance which would not be experienced by coarser minds and duller feelings?—an intellectual nicety, for instance, which may induce a very inconvenient degree of fastidiousness with respect to our mental pleasures, whether derived from books or from society.' 'Tremaine's was precisely of this character,' said Mrs. Grenville, 'because it was without the corrective influence of Christian principle.' 'I am afraid,' observed Sir Henry, 'that the refinement of which you speak exists but in theory—that it is but a name.' 'It is rare, perhaps; but many a beautiful specimen is to be found,' replied Mrs. Grenville. 'We owe to refinement some rapturous feelings and some delicious hours; but I cannot think,' said Constance in a doubtful tone, 'that, upon the whole, it increases the sum of our happiness. How many things and persons does it render distasteful, not to say insufferable!' 'You are confounding fastidiousness with refinement,' observed Mrs. Grenville. 'Oh! they are near relatives, I am afraid,' exclaimed Sir Henry. 'Yes,' said Mrs. Grenville, smiling; 'but, like the crab and the nonpareil, perfectly distinct, in spite of their affinity.' 'I think,' said Constance, 'that refinement is more talked of than understood; that which really deserves the name appears to me exceedingly rare.' 'Why, amidst the present diffusion of cultivation, and where a taste for the arts is so widely disseminated, a certain degree of refinement must be very general,' observed Mrs. Grenville. 'Yes, that which is the mere offspring and creature of cultivation,' said Sir Henry; 'but is there not a refinement which seems to belong to minds of a certain temperament, independent, in a great degree, of cultivation and circumstances?—a refinement of mind distinct from refinement of manner—existing sometimes without it? And, on the contrary, are there not some people who have a sort of practical refinement—a kind of tact which prevents their violating, in the

* 'A Georgian prejudice.'

smallest degree, the laws of propriety and good taste; and yet who have by no means that character of mind which appears essential to refinement? They have the varnish which every person may acquire by a certain process in well-bred society; but not that beauty and polish of which certain minds alone are susceptible.' 'Yes,' replied Mrs. Grenville; 'there is a refinement which discovers itself by a quick perception of the feelings of others, a delicate observance of those feelings, a ready sympathy, a graceful surrender of our own wishes and preferences—as superior to mere refinement of manner, as a living breathing grace would be, to one that smiled on us only on canvass. But this refinement will be found only in connexion with the highest principle.' 'While that which is the mere offspring and creature of cultivation, as Sir Henry observed, serves to give a monotonous aspect to society,' said Constance; 'constant friction and attrition not only rub off all rough angles and asperities, but every little characteristic streak and spot is obliterated.' 'If you quarrel with the effects of cultivation, at what point would you stop?' inquired Mrs. Grenville. 'You would not, like Lord Monboddo and Rousseau, send us back to the savage state for happiness.' 'No, not quite so far,' answered Constance; 'but I can imagine a state of society extremely delightful, equally removed from barbarism and luxury; from which the rudeness of savage ignorance, and the cold and heartless formalities of modern life, would be alike excluded. Now St. Pierre, in his tale of Paul and Virginia, gives an enchanting picture of such a state.' 'The general effect and colouring of the picture is enchanting,' said Mrs. Grenville. 'Virginia weaving garlands by the side of Paul, beneath the shade of the banana, counting the flight of hours by the shadows of the trees, and of years by their growth, is highly poetical and captivating; but then there are details that dissolve the spell—she washed the linen, cooked the dinner, and could neither read nor write—serious drawbacks in my estimation of felicity.' 'She only did what the royal Nausicaæ and the noble Achilles did before her,' observed Constance, laughing. 'Oh! the dignity of these precedents is unquestionable,' returned Mrs. Grenville; 'their happiness, perhaps, rather less so. Why, indeed, should we imagine it to have been more vivid or more permanent than our own? The senses were awake to enjoyment, the passions keenly alive to excitation, and the intellectual powers comparatively dormant. Now, next to the hallowed delights of devotion, and the exercise of the tender charities of life, the cultivation and expansion of the intellect open the richest source of enjoyment. Of this rich source, how little did they taste!' 'Their intellectual pleasures, though less enlarged,' observed Sir Henry, 'were perhaps more intense. Those of imagination, for instance, are certainly more vivid in that state of society than in any other. In these metaphysical, mathematical, logical days, imagination is fettered and crippled. There is none of the dimness and haze so necessary to the mysterious effect of its enchantments; reason and science have seized the potent wizard; and in their withering grasp the wand is broken, the incantation powerless. In these 'evil times,' we have but a faint notion of the effects of poetry upon our ruder ancestors; the rapture, the ecstasy, the keen emotion, the delicious illusion—at any rate the pleasures of imagination were theirs in all their force and vividness.' 'Yes, but not in their beauty and delicacy,' replied Mrs.

Grenville. 'What we have lost in intensity, we have gained in tenderness; besides, I am not convinced, that, because our enjoyment is more strictly intellectual, it is less complete. If the pages of Homer have ceased to convulse the physical frame, they have not ceased to electrify the mind—if the song of the bard no longer plucks the sword from the scabbard, it still kindles the glow of patriotism.' "

The following sketch of cousin Frances is too good and too real to be omitted:—

"Such a treat for you, my dear mother!

—A letter from cousin Frances!" said Constance, inspecting the address of one, which she handed to Mrs. Grenville. "I am sure the very hand-writing looks out of temper. Pray is she as much in good humour with the world as usual?" continued she, as Mrs. Grenville folded up the letter. "She is in good humour with you and me, at any rate," replied Mrs. Grenville; "for she intends paying us a visit next week." "Indeed!" said Constance. Now a great deal is sometimes revealed by this little word;—perhaps there is scarcely any one about which it is more necessary to say, 'Ecrivez-moi le ton.' There is a joyous, animated indeed, bespeaking delighted surprise;—the dull civil indeed, indicating joyless acquiescence;—the indeed of disappointment, and the indeed of indifference. Time will develop the quality of the indeed just pronounced. "Well!—poor Frances!" exclaimed Mrs. Grenville; "I am sure I shall be extremely glad to see her!" "It is a proof of your unfailing, unconquerable benevolence, then, my dear mother. Not to be extremely sorry, is the warmest state of feeling I can bring myself to." "I hope we shall make her comfortable," said Mrs. Grenville, in a doubtful accent, after musing a few minutes. "When you have acquired the power of working miracles, that hope will be reasonable, and realised, perhaps," observed Constance;—"but where lives the gifted mortal who could make cousin Frances feel and acknowledge herself happy? She used to bestow herself upon poor dear aunt Ellen for six weeks every summer; and I am sure her visits gave me a very lively idea of purgatory. I believe she would realise what Judge Jenkins said of John Lilburne—that 'if the world was emptied of all but himself, Lilburne would quarrel with John, and John with Lilburne.' She is so ingenious a self-tormentor—so inveterate a grumbler—I am persuaded she has studied grumbling as an art, and piques herself on the attainment. Never surely did any human being so thoroughly understand the theory and practice of discontent. And then she mistakes her uncertain temper and inordinate self-love for the fastidiousness of a refined and delicate mind. It is really too amusing." "After all, she has some very good points in her character," said Mrs. Grenville; "she is capable of generous exertions and sacrifices, and her understanding is excellent. She has often very kind thoughts and feelings;—I have not forgotten her coming to Dover to meet us on our return from Italy, and all the comfortable arrangements she had made." "But you know, my dear mother, people are to be estimated, as Johnson says, by the mass of character—a block of tin may have a grain of silver in it, but still it is tin.—and a block of silver may have an alloy of tin, but still it is silver—really we cannot be expected to admire the block of tin. No, not at all, the magic of your benevolence can metamorphose cousin Frances into any thing but a very trying personage."

"We were children together,"

observed Mrs. Grenville, "and for many years lived under the same roof; I shall always, therefore, take a warm interest in Frances; she is just one of those unfortunate persons, who, by want of self-control and self-discipline, discover to all the world the infirm parts of their character, and thus contrive to be less valued than they really deserve." "How did it all happen?" inquired Constance; "what evil genius presided over her destiny, and wrought the ill?" "Her evil genius was early independence," replied Mrs. Grenville. "Those who have only themselves to please, and all appliances and means to boot, generally manage the matter remarkably ill. Frances expected and exacted too much. If she formed an intimacy, she was not satisfied with affectionate attention—she required exclusive preference—she must reign alone, and supreme, and, like Caesar, be first, or nothing; she made no allowance for the infinite variety of dispositions—the endless shades of character which society presents; she expected demonstration from the reserved, and ardour from the cold; she was not content to be welcomed and approved—she must be distinguished and paramount. Co-intimates and companions were with her competitors and rivals; she was disposed to overwhelm her favourites with attentions, and then to wonder and feel angry that they were not returned fourfold. From these mistakes, her intimacies, instead of ripening into friendships, after a few age fits, generally passed from alienation to estrangement. With a warm heart and a good understanding, she has contrived to multiply enemies and distance friends; mortification has embittered her life; disappointment soured a temper originally uncertain; and now, instead of looking on the sunny side of events and characters, she sees every thing in shade; she runs away from society, not choosing to pay the current coin of little civilities and sacrifices required—shuts herself up with her own prejudices, by her own fire-side, and then complains of being left alone."

We have now only to repeat our warm commendations. If that book be valuable, which, while it cultivates the taste, confirms the principles, these volumes deserve that best of praise; and we especially consider *Private Life* to be an acquisition to the library of our juvenile readers.

The Horse in all his Varieties and Uses; his Breeding, Rearing, and Management. By

John Lawrence, author of a "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses," &c. 12mo. pp. 315. London, 1829. M. Arnold.

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Dogs. By Capt. Thomas Brown, F.R.S.E.

12mo. pp. 570. Edinburgh, 1829. Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THE horse and dog come so familiarly together, and are so prone to friendship with each other, that we cannot find it in our hearts to separate them in criticism. The first of the two on our list is, *The Horse in all his Varieties and Uses*, by the veteran John Lawrence; and although chiefly selected from matter already before the public, yet is a very convenient condensation of all that is valuable on the subject, and forms a volume well adapted for reference or consultation; and if not a few of our youthful cavaliers would, ere they venture on a purchase, in lieu of their own, exalted opinions, acquire from such sources a little knowledge of what this noble animal in the pride of perfection should be, we are sure they would neither so frequently become dupes to their own ignorance,

nor our tribunals teem with such disgraceful exhibitions of impudent fraud and unblushing perjury. The following guide to purchasers is admirable:—

“Now for the accustomed ceremonial of examining a horse in order to purchase. Having already been made acquainted with the terms, and that the nag is quiet to approach, giving him some gentle warning with your voice, you go up to him in his stall on the near (left) side, and laying your hand on his forehead (touching his height), you proceed from thence to examine his eyes, mouth, and countenance; still holding his head, and turning your own to the right about, you have a view of the curve of his neck, the height of his forehead, the position of his shoulder, and the substance of his forearm. Returning to his forehead, you descend to his legs and feet, minutely examining with your fingers every part, from above, below, withinside, and without. You will not forget the virgin integrity of the knees, so much and so justly in request: so difficult is this to repair, either by nature or art, when once violated, that I am almost tempted to add it as a fifth to the four irrevocable things—*tempus, juvenus, verbum dictum, et virginitas*. Being satisfied respecting his foretrain, your eye and hand will glance over his back, girthing-place, carcass, and loins; thence proceeding to his hinder-quarter and the setting on of his tail. You will judge how far he agrees in each and every respect with those rules of proportion laid down. The hinder legs and feet will demand a share of attention full as minute as the fore ones; and I must once again repeat my advice, that the inside or hollow of the hock be not passed without due notice, as is commonly the case; since it often happens that the injuries of hard labour are most apparent in those parts. A survey of the other side of the horse concludes the stable examination. Suffer no person belonging to the seller to be with you in the stall (unless you know and are well satisfied with the dealer's character) during your inspection, that the horse may not be rendered unquiet, either designedly or at the mere presence of a habitual tormentor. A short time since I had occasion to examine a horse, for a friend, at the stable of a considerable dealer: it was a very beautiful and well-shaped nag, but, as is commonly the hard fate of such, he appeared to have done too much work. The attendant, from a superabundant share of regard to my safety, must needs hold the horse's head whilst I examined his legs, still assuring me he was perfectly quiet; nevertheless every time I attempted to feel below his knees, the horse started and flew about the stall in a strange manner, to the no small risk of my toes and shins. Whilst I stood musing and wondering what beside the devil could possibly all the animal, I discovered a short whip under the arm of the jockey, with which he had, no doubt, tickled the neck and chest of the horse whenever I stooped down with the intent of handling his legs. I wished this adept good morning.”

The *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Dogs* is, in truth, an entertaining volume; and the compiler, Capt. Brown, is not only entitled to the gratitude of the canine race, but has likewise secured to himself the approbation of every friend to humanity; for there can be no doubt that this mass of anecdote, so forcibly describing their intelligence, fidelity, and attachment, must greatly conduce to their kinder treatment, and considerably exalt them in the scale of consideration. The natural

history of the dog, diversified as that animal is in form, size, sagacity, and properties, is skillfully developed, and affords much important and curious information, and may be very advantageously placed in the hands of the youth of both sexes: all technicalities are judiciously avoided, and instruction and amusement go hand in hand together.

The chapters on the breeding and training of dogs are so plain in their directions, as to be capable of practice by the most inexperienced; while the different *remedies and prescriptions* for the treatment and cure of diseases are so explicit and so simple, as to teach even the most timid to “throw physic to the dogs.” Among the contributors of anecdotes we find the names of Sir Walter Scott, and others not unknown to fame. We select the following one for our illustration:—

“Mr. McIntyre, patent-mangle manufacturer, Regent Bridge, Edinburgh, has a dog of the Newfoundland breed, crossed with some other, named Dandie, whose sagacious qualifications are truly astonishing, and almost incredible. As the animal continues daily to give the most striking proofs of his powers, he is well known in the neighbourhood; and any person may satisfy himself of the reality of those feats, many of which the writer has himself had the pleasure to witness. When Mr. M. is in company, how numerous soever it may be, if he but say to the dog, ‘Dandie, bring me my hat,’ he immediately picks out the hat from all the others, and puts it in his master's hand. Should every gentleman in company throw a penknife on the floor, the dog, when commanded, will select his master's knife from the heap, and bring it to him. A pack of cards being scattered in the room, if his master has previously selected one of them, the dog will find it out and bring it to him. A comb was hid on the top of a mantel-piece in the room, and the dog required to bring it, which he almost immediately did, although in the search he found a number of articles also belonging to his master, purposely strewed around, all which he passed over, and brought the identical comb which he was required to find; fully proving that he is not guided by the sense of smell, but that he perfectly understands whatever is spoken to him. One evening, some gentlemen being in company, one of them accidentally dropped a shilling on the floor, which, after the most careful search, could not be found. Mr. M. seeing his dog sitting in a corner, and looking as if quite unconscious of what was passing, said to him, ‘Dandie, find us the shilling, and you shall have a biscuit.’ The dog immediately jumped upon the table, and laid down the shilling, which he had previously picked up without having been perceived. One time, having been left in a room in the house of Mrs. Thomas, High Street, he remained quiet for a considerable time; but as no one opened the door, he became impatient, and rang the bell; and when the servant opened the door, she was surprised to find the dog pulling the bell-rope. Since that period, which was the first time he was observed to do it, he pulls the bell whenever he is desired; and what appears still more remarkable, if there is no bell-rope in the room, he will examine the table, and if he finds a hand-bell, he takes it in his mouth and rings it. Mr. M. having one evening supped with a friend, on his return home, as it was rather late, he found all the family in bed. He could not find his boot-jack in the place where it usually lay, nor could he find it anywhere in the room after the strictest search. He then

said to his dog, ‘Dandie, I cannot find my boot-jack,—search for it.’ The faithful animal, quite sensible of what had been said to him, scratched at the room-door, which his master opened. Dandie proceeded to a very distant part of the house, and soon returned, carrying in his mouth the boot-jack, which Mr. M. now recollected to have left that morning under a sofa. A number of gentlemen, well acquainted with Dandie, are daily in the habit of giving him a penny, which he takes to a baker's shop, and purchases bread for himself. One of these gentlemen, who lives in James's Square, when passing some time ago, was accosted by Dandie, in expectation of his usual present. Mr. T. then said to him, ‘I have not a penny with me to-day, but I have one at home.’ Having returned to his house some time after, he heard a noise at the door, which was opened by the servant, when in sprang Dandie to receive his penny. In a frolic Mr. T. gave him a bad one, which he, as usual, carried to the baker, but was refused his bread, as the money was bad. He immediately returned to Mr. T.'s, knocked at the door, and when the servant opened it, laid the penny down at her feet, and walked off, seemingly with the greatest contempt. Although Dandie, in general, makes an immediate purchase of bread with the money which he receives, yet the following circumstance clearly demonstrates that he possesses more prudent foresight than many who are reckoned rational beings. One Sunday, when it was very unlikely that he could have received a present of money, Dandie was observed to bring home a loaf. Mr. M. being somewhat surprised at this, desired the servant to search the room, to see if any money could be found. While she was engaged in this task, the dog seemed quite unconcerned, till she approached the bed, when he ran to her, and gently drew her back from it. Mr. M. then secured the dog, which kept struggling and growling while the servant went under the bed, where she found 7½d. under a bit of cloth; but from that time he never could endure the girl, and was frequently observed to hide his money in a corner of a saw-pit, under the dust. When Mr. M. has company, if he desire the dog to see any one of the gentlemen home, it will walk with him till he reach his home, and then return to his master, how great soever the distance may be. A brother of Mr. M.'s and another gentleman went one day to Newhaven, and took Dandie along with them. After having bathed, they entered a garden in the town; and having taken some refreshment in one of the arbours, they took a walk around the garden, the gentleman leaving his hat and gloves in the place. In the mean time, some strangers came into the garden, and went into the arbour which the others had left. Dandie immediately, without being ordered, ran to the place, and brought off the hat and gloves, which he presented to the owner. One of the gloves, however, had been left; but it was no sooner mentioned to the dog, than he rushed to the place, jumped again into the midst of the astonished company, and brought off the glove in triumph. A gentleman living with Mr. M., going out to supper one evening, locked the garden-gate behind him, and laid the key on the top of the wall, which is about seven feet high. When he returned, expecting to let himself in the same way, to his great surprise the key could not be found, and he was obliged to go round to the front door, which was a considerable distance about. The next morning strict search was made for the key; but still no trace of it could be discovered. At last,

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perceiving that the dog followed him wherever he went, he said to him, 'Dandie, you have the key—go fetch it.' Dandie immediately went into the garden, and scratched away the earth from the root of a cabbage, and produced the key, which he himself had undoubtedly hid in that place. If his master place him on a chair, and request him to sing, he will instantly commence a howling, which he gives high or low as signs are made to him with the finger. About three years ago, a mangle was sent by a cart from the warehouse, Regent Bridge, to Portobello, at which time the dog was not present. Afterwards Mr. M. went to his own house, North Back of the Canongate, and took Dandie with him, to have the mangle delivered. When he had proceeded a little way, the dog ran off, and he lost sight of him. He still walked forward, and in a little time he found the cart in which the mangle was, turned towards Edinburgh, with Dandie holding fast by the reins, and the carter in the greatest perplexity, who now stated that the dog had overtaken him, jumped on his cart, and examined the mangle, and then had seized the reins of the horse and turned him fairly round, and would not let go his hold, although he had beaten him with a stick. On Mr. M.'s arrival, however, the dog quietly allowed the carter to proceed to his place of destination."

Simplicity of Health: exemplified by Hortator. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 264. London, 1829. E. Wilson.

WHETHER "simplicity" (a delicate term for absurdity) or "health" be the leading characteristic of this choice volume, we leave to our readers to determine; and we can assure them that, having their interest at heart, we shall forthwith proceed to extract some of the new and valuable opinions set forth in these pages. We find the sackcloth of former days is not, in reality, the penance we have been accustomed to think it, but rather constitutional.

"It requires only a little consideration to shew that very fine linen next the skin must be injurious. The closer and finer the texture, the nearer it approaches to the nature of parchment or goldbeater's leaf. All the perspiration lies on the surface, and is again absorbed into the body; for, having no substance itself, it cannot imbibe the moisture. Those whose situation in life requires them to be very exact as to appearance, should wear next the skin a small shirt of the very coarsest linen. Over that they can then have as fine as they please; and with this advantage, that if they are in a heat, the moisture will not spoil the frill or plaits, whatever may be the fashion; and they can go into the most particular company without the inconvenience of changing. This would generally be found as good as flannel, and certainly more agreeable." We doubt the agreeableness.

"Our present fashion of trousers is a valuable exchange for the tight breeches of our fathers, buttoned and buckled at the knee. It is, besides, no little saving in the article of hose, short stockings being, all things considered, only a sixth of the expense of long ones."

Speaking of drunkenness to his female readers, the author very properly warns them as follows: "But, for her who gets intoxicated, there is no doubt or qualification: she is irretrievably lost. Men are often reclaimed from inebriety; but a woman is hopeless, and the very worst consequences follow. It is not safe for a virtuous female to drink, at any time, so as to produce the slightest elevation. The most in-

flexible reserve is necessary to secure her character from reproach, and her innocence from danger."

The ensuing advice we quote for the comfort of our married readers.

"In examining the lives of those who reached a hundred and upwards, we generally find that they were married, three, four, and sometimes five times, and had numerous children. This shews that marriage is conducive to our health."

* * * That bachelors should not be as fair subjects for longevity as the married, does not appear to me to be difficult of solution. To be unsettled on so important a point as marriage, which seems so decidedly marked out as our natural state in civil society, must affect that serenity of mind which is necessary for maintaining the equilibrium of our constitution. *

* * * There are but few circumstances like Sir Isaac Newton. He early announced that his studies so much occupied his mind, that he could not devote the requisite attention to a family; and he remained, as it were by compulsion, single, without experiencing any unpleasant observations. After all the jokes and sarcasms at the expense of married men, those upon old bachelors are far more poignant. They are, indeed, constantly reminded of their inferiority in the scale of society; for, let us attempt to disguise it as we may, the good opinion of the sex is one of our highest gratifications. In this view the married have evidently the advantage. A widower of fifty stands higher in their estimation than a bachelor of forty, and he will sooner get a young wife."

The annexed are other choice bits of simplicity.

"Since I am on the subject of rest, I wish again to recommend attention to sleep without dreams. * * * Dreaming is no proof of sensibility, judgment, or strong understanding, because we find the foolish and the weak-minded very subject to it."

"The custom of putting pins in the mouth is very common. But though we may do it many thousand times with safety, it should be avoided, as some distressing and fatal consequences have thereby occurred. By keeping this in mind, we should soon acquire a habit of laying the pins down, or sticking them in the sleeve or elsewhere while using, and it would be found to be as convenient and expeditious as putting them in the mouth."

"To gentlemen who wish for a regular indoor exercise before breakfast, I recommend that they polish their boots and shoes, after being hard-brushed by the servant. There is nothing like a kind of task; and they would find this serviceable to the chest and arms, to expectoration, and to general warmth. This would be turning Warren's jet to a new account, unthought of by the ingenious inventor himself—health debtor to polishing."

"Curtains to beds are injurious, as excluding the free circulation of air. In the married state they are, however, become, I may say, indispensable, from the decorum necessary to be preserved in the better walks of civilised life. But they might surely not be closed until morning, when the domestics or any of the family may have occasion to enter, which would answer every purpose of delicacy or appearance!"

We cannot help smiling at the polite opinion of this work expressed by Mr. Abernethy: we think we see him bowing as he returned the MS., little dreaming how his civility would be advertised. We conclude with his words:

"Your suggestions and advice are, in general,

judicious; and would, if acted upon, greatly contribute to the preservation of health."

Mémoire sur le Séjour, &c. Memoir of the Residence of Lewis, Dauphin of Viennois (afterwards King of France, under the title of Lewis XI.), in the Netherlands, from the year 1456 to 1461. By the Baron de Reiffenberg. Brussels, 1829.

DID we stand in need of a notorious example of the subserviency to temporal interests which swayed the papal councils in by-gone ages, we could not estreat a fitter proof to our purpose than the shameful prostitution of language in which Pius II. indulged when he saluted Lewis XI. by the title of the "most Christian" of Christian majesties! For this Lewis, says the honest Comines, "was lowly in speech and attire; he was by nature a friend to persons of the middling class; he was loose in speaking of others, save and except those of whom he stood in fear; for he was naturally of a sufficiently timid disposition." It was his inclination to be avaricious, and his policy to be prodigal; he despised all the conventional decencies of social life; and, mistaking cunning for capacity, he preferred artifice to all the better endowments of our nature, and regarded it not as the means, but the main object of human endeavour. Though he had less aptitude in foreseeing peril than in finding his way out of it, his worst enemies have acknowledged him to have been possessed of no mean talents as a statesman: indeed, it is a singular fact, that whilst his habits, his character, and the doings of the whole outward man, tended to debase the kingly authority, he left it, at the close of a two-and-twenty-years' career, far more potent, and infinitely better consolidated, than he had found it. He was a man also of a ready wit, and wanted no apologist at his elbow, even on occasions when his whole court were in arms at his forgetfulness of the punctilios attached to his station. "Do you not know," said he, "that when pride takes the lead, shame and vexation tread upon its heels?" Withal, he was so jealous of his authority, that he would take advice of none; and it was his common observation, "that he carried his privy-council in his head." But we must not further pursue our sketch of a character, which the great novelist of Europe has familiarised, from Archangel to the Pillars of Hercules, in his beautiful tale of *Quentin Durward*; nor detain the reader from a peep into the hitherto veiled scene of his earlier career, from which our learned and intelligent friend, Professor de Reiffenberg, has grouped his present amusing picture of individual character and aristocratic manners.

The scandalous conduct of Agnès Sorel towards Lewis's mother, the neglected consort of Charles VII., is generally assigned as the cause of those quarrels between the French monarch and his son, which impelled the latter to take refuge with his uncle, the Duke of Burgundy, at the age of three and thirty years. At this period of his life, "flattery and state expediency had not given the finishing stroke to a character, the ribald license and gaiety of which afterwards yielded to gloomy and reckless suspicion, and to a brutal and hypocritical libertinism. Prompt in his repartees, simple in his manners, a wooer of pleasure, without being nice as to its quality, he was esteemed a merry companion, a jovial guest, and by some a bold cavalier, though he felt no great relish for lance or sword thrusts, which he deemed mere feats of parade, wherein there was danger without a useful end."

It was in 1466 that Louis, terrified at his father's menaces, fled precipitately into Burgundy with a few dependents, and arrived at Louvain, whither the Duke's heir, the Count de Charolais, and other nobles, were despatched to bid him welcome. The duke himself being absent at the siege of Deventer, there were none to receive him when he reached Brussels but the Duchess-consort Isabella, and her daughter-in-law, Madame de Charolais.

"As soon as these princesses were informed of his approach, they descended to the gate of the palace and awaited his arrival, standing. When he drew near, he alighted and kissed my lady the duchess, my lady de Charolais, and my lady de Ravestein (Beatrice of Portugal), who knelt before him; and then he went round and kissed the other ladies and maidens of the court. After this gallant ceremony, he took my lady the duchess by the arm, and wished to place her on his right; but of this circumstance a sharp debate arose. 'Sir,' said the duchess, 'it would seem you are desirous I should be laughed at, for you put me to do that which does not belong to me.' The dauphin assured her it was quite otherwise, and that it was his province to do honour to Madame of Burgundy, for he was the poorest vassal of the kingdom of France, and knew not where to find an asylum, excepting under the wing of his fair uncle Philip and herself. This discussion having lasted above half an hour, the dauphin was obliged to yield; though even when giving the duchess his left, he took her by the right arm; which, however, she would not suffer, protesting that nothing on earth should induce her to walk arm in hand with him or along the same parallel: still she was under the necessity of yielding in her turn, the which circumstance occasioned vehement exchange of words among the by-standers. On taking leave, she again knelt down to the very ground, as well as the other princesses, ladies, and maidens."

Philip, fearful of giving outward offence to the French king, found an excuse for not coming to Brussels, "though he was sensible that by having the person of the heir to the crown in his power, he should render himself more formidable to France; whilst the office of a protector did not flatter his pride less than his generosity."

On the occasion of the duke's subsequent arrival at Brussels, we have another amusing sample of the rigid etiquette of the fifteenth century. "The duchess and her daughter-in-law descended to the middle of the court to welcome him; and when this was told the dauphin, he quitted his chamber, placed himself by madame's side, and there awaited Duke Philip, standing. In vain did the duchess represent to him that etiquette was grievously wounded by his conduct, and that he ought to return to his apartments: she found him deaf to her reproaches. When the duke was informed that the dauphin was waiting for him in the middle of the court, he dismounted at the palace-gate, and on catching a distant glimpse of the prince, he knelt down upon the ground. The dauphin was desirous of advancing towards him, but the duchess held him back by the arm, which afforded time to Philip to make a second obeisance before the dauphin could stir from the spot; and when the latter came forwards, the duke again fell upon his knees. Lewis stooped down very low, put his arm within that of his uncle, and in this wise both ascended the staircase together..... These testimonials of respect appear strange in the present day. But Philip, himself a French

prince, considered nothing so exalted as the French crown..... It is, however, to be observed, that at the very moment when he was making his genuflections, and calling the king and his sons his *redoubtable lords*, the Duke of Burgundy knew how to enforce respect for his authority, and surrendered none of his solid advantages."

The dauphin having related the motives of his flight, Philip bade him heartily welcome, adding, "be ye well assured that I would spend my body and estates for you against all the princes in the world, saving always my potent master, your father, towards whom nothing could impel me to undertake aught which should occasion his displeasure. * * *

Jousts and tournaments were not spared; and in order to give greater weight to his proffers of service, Philip assigned the castle of Genappe to the dauphin for his residence, together with a stipend of 36,000 francs (nearly £1500 !), which was an enormous sum in those days. * * *

Lewis abode there five years, amusing himself with hunting, reading, and gastric recreations. * * * A reciprocity of tastes, and the similarity of their stations, produced a sort of intimacy between the dauphin and the Count de Charolais (Philip's eldest son), despite of the diversity of their characters, and the subsequent quarrels which ensued between them."

The studies of the Fleming turned upon light and romantic subjects, but Lewis's predilections were of a more sober cast. "He was not without some smattering of classical learning, and, either to gain favour with a corporation which had acquired a certain degree of influence, or with a view to remove all grounds of suspicion as to his conduct, or else to gratify his thirst for knowledge, he registered himself as a student in the University of Louvain. It was in this school, which afterwards attained such great celebrity, that he undoubtedly acquired his known attachment to the philosophy of Aristotle. * * * But no subjects possessed so great a charm in his eyes as the facetious tales in which the infidelities of the fair sex were unceremoniously bared to view. Licentious narratives were his favourite pastime; for, observes P. Mathieu, 'it was against his inclination that the *soul should be in the clouds, whilst the body was at table*.' An idea of the tone which prevailed at his board may be formed from a perusal of the Hundred New Tales (*Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*); a work which recalls Boccaccio's style, and shews that the French language had then acquired a degree of grace, freedom, and precision, to which it had been hitherto a stranger, excepting in the prose of Froissart and Chastelain. These tales are put in the mouths of the dauphin, the Duke of Burgundy, and the nobles and other parties who were admitted to familiar intercourse with them."

Of Lewis's superstitious faith in astrology, a weakness which the author of *Quentin Durward* has dramatised with so much ingenuity and effect, mention is made in the following terms: "Peter Mathieu, the historian, relates, that during the period of the dauphin's sojourn in the Netherlands, he constantly visited those who professed the art of reading the stars; and he learned from John Colleman to scan the great almanac, 'which is,' as Naudé observes, 'at least as much as to know the use of charts and maps;' for which, however, the Emperor Charles V. was held in high esteem."

Though he wished it to appear that he took no interest in the affairs of the country in which he was a resident, "he was too fond of

intrigue to be content with playing an entirely passive part, and he employed those moments which he could not devote to the execution of great undertakings, in acquiring adherents. He sought out people of low estate as well as great lords, preferring the former to the latter, because he found them apter instruments, and could crush them with far less noise, after he had obtained all he wished from them, or was weary of their company. Where (says Olivier de la Marche) he could scent gentry of renown, he bought them for their weight in gold, and was yet a gainer." No wonder the stipend he enjoyed was, under such circumstances, insufficient to keep him out of debt. "Oliver le Dain, his barber, who was born at Thielt in Flanders, could not, however, have proved an expensive purchase: it was probably at this period that he took him into his service, though his conversion into a species of minister and ambassador was of later date."

Never was hospitality repaid by blacker ingratitude; Lewis's own parent is said to have predicted from the first, that "Philip would nourish a wolf in his bosom, who would devour all his chickens." Burgundy was the rich prize for which the dauphin yearned; and his intrigues at length succeeded in creating an irreconcilable schism between the heir to the Burgundian crown and the family "des Croy," which was the most potent amongst its vassals. From this time, the duke kept the royal prediction in mind, though his disposition was too generous and manly to allow of his driving the traitor from his door. It was probably for the purpose of interrupting the thread of his intrigues that he took Lewis with him on a tour through Flanders. "Never had Lewis beheld a wealthier, more numerous, or more flourishing race of people. Though the Flemings mistrusted him, they paid him great honour, because it was the duke's will, whilst it enabled them to do homage to their sovereign in the person of his guest. The clergy, magistracy, and common people, in their holiday apparel, came forth to welcome them from all parts; mysteries were enacted, and allegorical scenes represented. He proceeded first of all to Audenarde and Courtrai, and thence to Bruges, (a city, which in that quarter of Europe, occupied the same rank as Venice in regard to Italy). 'Into the which town of Bruges,' says Du Clercq, in his *Mémoires*, 'before they had entered, the several nations which abided at Bruges came out to meet them; each nation clad in diverse colours, all dressed in garments of silk or velvet, and the citizens the same; and there were of them, as was said, full eight hundred men, all attired in silk, and otherwise richly habited, without mention of the populace, who issued forth from the city to behold the said Monsieur le Dauphin; and of a surety Monsieur le Dauphin had never cast eyes on so mighty a concourse of people, which went out from the city.' Such a scene as this was well calculated to inspire him with a still more ardent longing to unite this noble territory to his crown on a later occasion."

In the same year (1458) Lewis was married at Namur to Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Savoy; a match which, De la Marche says, was one of the conditions upon which Philip permitted him to reside in his dominions. Within a twelvemonth the dauphiness gave birth to a son, at the château de Genappe. "The duke, who was residing at Brussels, made a present of a thousand gold lions to Josselin Dubois, the bearer of this news, and ordered great rejoicings to be made in every

quarter. On the 5th of August the child was baptised in the parish church of Genappe, at the font which was said to have been used for the baptism of Godefroid de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem. The sponsors were Philip and Mad. de Charolais. Antony, lord of Croy, first chamberlain, held the child with Madame de Ravestein (Beatrice of Portugal), and the duke carried it in his arms. The presents he made were of a most magnificent description; he gave the child costly tapestries, and a vessel of gold and silver of enormous value. The lord of Croy was not backward; he presented a ship of silver gilt, the bottom of which was of crystal, weighing sixty marks silver, of eight ounces to the mark. When the christening was over, the dauphin thanked the duke, and uncovered his head entirely; which Philip observing, he dropped on one knee, and refused to rise until the dauphin had placed his "chapel" upon his head again. Though flint-hearted enough in all conscience, the dauphin being now a parent, and finding himself treated with such abundant marks of generosity, suffered himself to be moved. "My dearest uncle," he said, with much warmth, "I thank you for all the kindness and honour you render me; I neither have deserved, nor shall be able to deserve it, for that is an impossibility; excepting that in the absence of all other return, I give you my body, the body of my wife, and that of my child." At these expressions, the sincerity of which was warranted by the circumstances of the moment, the eyes of the courtiers were moist with tears; etiquette itself was not sufficient to repress them. In spite of man, however, the child died; and was replaced two years afterwards by a daughter; on which occasion "the duke demanded an aid, treble of that which was customary, from the states of Artois; but the states who" (like a certain house nearer home,) "delighted in picking a quarrel with the ways and means, did not grant him more than a moiety of his demand."

"The negotiations did not flag between the courts of France and Burgundy; and the duke's last despatch represented that 'he had not seduced nor invited Monsieur Lewis to come and reside with him, but that he had come, under guarantee and safeguard, because he doubted the king his father; the which Monsieur Lewis he had received for the honour of the king, and had maintained him, and bestowed upon him of his own estate, according to the best of his ability, and not by the measure of his desires, or as belonged of right to Monsieur Lewis; and he was anxious every one should know, that so long as it pleased the said Monsieur Lewis to remain within his territory, he should never come to want, but as long as he had a penny himself, he should enjoy half of it with him; neither did he prevent him from returning to the king his father; moreover he was ready, whensoever it should so please Monsieur Lewis, to send him back with his son; or, if need were, he himself would go with him, bringing such a train in his company as should leave him nothing to fear.' It is impossible not to admire the grace with which Philip bore his burthen: one might liken him to the brave knight who never quails under his emprise until it be accomplished."

The death of Charles the VIth was the signal of the dauphin's return; and Philip had the honour of placing the crown on his brow. The author of the "Annals of Acquitaine" does not hesitate to bear testimony, that 'Lewis had acquired no bad habits from the Hainauters and Flemings, who are quick of temper and

easy to be moved.' "Would to Heaven!" pertinently adds the author, as he closes his narrative, "that the virtues of our forefathers had corrected his execrable disposition; but he quitted their threshold, and smote them with the very sceptre which they were the means of placing in his hand."

SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany. By the Rev. T. Frognall Dibdin, D.D., &c. Second edition. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1829. R. Jennings, and John Major.

Our earlier readers will, we hope, remember our review of the three costly *supra royal octavos*,* of which these three more modest volumes are a neat reprint. We encountered, at that period, some of the wrath of the author, in consequence of our animadversions on the bibliomaniacal dandyism, affectation, and other faults which his work exhibited in its ten-guinea form; but we at the same time did justice to its amusing qualities and more sterling merits. Now that it is before us in a popular shape, we are more inclined to abate our censures and augment our praises. The Tour is, indeed, very generally entertaining, and possesses much information to recommend it to every tolerable library in the kingdom. We have only to add, that though some expensive ornaments have of necessity been retrenched, it is still prettily illustrated; and that Mr. Dibdin, in a preface and notes, "shews fight" against Messrs. Crapelet, Licquet, and other foreign critics, who attacked the first edition. As our former Nos. contained copious extracts, we forbear from further exemplification of a composition somewhat faulty, but, on the whole, well worth the favour of the public.

Natural Theology; or, Essays on the Existence of the Deity and of Providence, on the Immortality of the Soul and a Future State. By the Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S., and M.R.S.L. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829. R. Hunter; T. Hookham.

THE worthy author of this worthy work is so well known to a wide circle of attached friends, that to mention his name is to circulate a tolerable edition of his book. But, independently of this circumstance, though we cannot enter into detail of its plan and merits, we are bound to say, that it is in itself highly deserving of the attention of the religious world. Indebted to preceding and sterling writers, Dr. Crombie has treated his vitally-essential subjects with much ability; and his metaphysics, as well as his theology, are of the soundest nature. Altogether, this is a production that does honour to the ripened years of a man whose whole life has been devoted to usefulness.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland. No. VI. Edinburgh, 1829. Blackwood.

IT is not much our custom to notice our contemporaries in the periodical way,—and for several reasons: we cannot commend all, and we think it out of our place to make distinctions,—we have not room to quote from many, and we deem it most fair to decline quoting from any (this is almost a rhyme as well as a reason). But the importance to agriculturists of this northern Quarterly Journal appears to justify a slight departure from our general rule;

* In the *Literary Gazette*, No. 227, May 26th, 1821, page 321; and continued in subsequent Nos., at pages 342, 376, and 398.

and we venture to mention the work as one peculiarly deserving of attention. It is replete with information of the best kind, and is well calculated to guide to improvements in the valuable branches of industry to which it is devoted.

The London Miscellany; a Repertorium of useful Information, &c. Published by the Proprietors, at the Office of "The London Miscellany." 1829.

THIS is a most amusing and excellent little work: its pages are devoted to revivals of the olden time; and curious customs, anecdotes but little known, interesting extracts from authors somewhat forgotten, old ballads, &c. fill up a miscellany as various as it is entertaining. It is amazing what a mass of information has been collected: it resembles an old cabinet filled with all sorts of curiosities and antiquities.

Principles of Self-Knowledge; or an Attempt to demonstrate the Truth of Christianity, &c. against the Cavils of the Infidel, &c. By the late Stephen Drew, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Jamaica. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829. Longman and Co.

A SENSIBLE exposition of the leading doctrines of the Christian faith, and the chief arguments of the fathers of our church—called forth by the trials of Carlie and others for blasphemy. Those not well read in the old divines will find much of their matter here; though there is (indeed could be) little original or very striking.

The Apocrypha of the Book of Daniel, &c. Translated from the Vulgate Latin. By Luke Howard, F.R.S., &c. pp. 32. London, 1829. J. and A. Arch.

MR. HOWARD denounces the apostates who exclude from their Bibles the stories of Susanna and the Elders, Bel and the Dragon, and other (considered) apocryphal writings; and deems the church of England to be utterly lost, in consequence of such scandalous infidelity. If they are given up, he rejects communion with that church, and says, "let me and mine be dissenters for ever!" Having always thought the tale of Susanna a very pretty tale of its kind, we are not astonished by Mr. Luke Howard's rage at its exclusion, though certainly vented a little after the fashion of Saint Luke's. He has here given his version with notes, dated "27th of" sixth month, 1829.

Some Account of the Life of Reginald Heber, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta. 18mo. pp. 239. London, 1829. Simpkin and Marshall.

A COMPILATION from sources so recent and so universally known as to possess no character of novelty; and still more censurable as an attempt to forestall (though in a pitiful degree) the Life of Bishop Heber, from authentic data, announced by his widow. It is but justice to add, much as we disapprove of the publication, that there is nothing in it inconsistent with propriety: on the contrary, it is a pleasing little work.

Waverley Novels (new edition). Guy Mannerling, Vol. II., and 4th of the Series. Edinburgh, 1829, Cadell and Co.; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

WE have just received this volume, with a most Burke-looking vignette, by Cooper, representing Dirk Hatteraick throttling Glossin.* It

* Ably engraved by J. C. Edwards, and very spirited in itself, though we cannot make out the anatomy of Glossin's left arm. The frontispiece is the characteristic picture of High Jinks, by W. Kidd, and well transferred to the plate by J. Mitchell.

affords us nothing new to observe; and we have only to look forward for its successor, the first of the Antiquary, to which, we understand, is prefixed a curious introduction.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Improvements in Glass for Astronomical Instruments.

SOMETIME ago we mentioned the persevering efforts made in Germany to bring to perfection that great desideratum in astronomical science, the manufacture of glass for instruments, free from those defects which have hitherto impeded the accurate observation of the heavenly bodies; and we could not but lament that our own country was somewhat behind-hand in this honourable as well as profitable race. We subsequently stated that Mr. Faraday (certainly one of the ablest chemists of whom Europe can boast) had turned his talents to this matter, and had succeeded in effecting much improvement in the making of glass; but still a good deal remained to be accomplished before the experimenter could be satisfied with his difficult task. It now, however, affords us high and unfeigned pleasure to say, that Mr. Faraday has at length been completely successful. He can now form lenses of a foot in diameter, nay, two feet if requisite, of such equal and perfect transparency, as to answer every purpose that can be desired by the most anxious astronomer, and afford results which must conduce to extraordinary discoveries in the celestial system. We congratulate the lovers of this most sublime study on the event; and, though sinking in the climax, we congratulate also the friends of our commercial prosperity on the addition to our exports of a very important commodity.

SURVEY OF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Captain Boteler, of his Majesty's ship *Hecla*, which we regret to learn are of an extremely unfavourable nature, and afford another sad proof of the insalubrity of the African climate. That officer had reached Sierra Leone in his survey of the coast. Two very fine and promising young officers, Messrs. Chaproniere and Bradley, midshipmen of the *Hecla*, and Doctor Burn, the surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Eden*, had fallen victims to the fever. Lieutenant Badgeley, the acting commander of the *Eden*, was lying in a dangerous state, and not expected to survive; and Lieutenant Tamba, of the *Hecla*, had been obliged to get the *Eden* under weigh from Sierra Leone, and take her out to sea for the recovery of her crew. An English merchant-ship, called the *Lochiel*, was found with the whole of her crew lying dead on board, and in that state was towed out of the river Nunee, near the Bijoga islands, by the boats of a man-of-war engaged in looking after slave-vessels.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

HIS MAJESTY'S ship *Blossom*, commanded by Captain Richard Owen, was to have left Woolwich yesterday for Spithead, where Captain Owen is to receive his final orders. This officer has been directed by the Admiralty to complete the surveys of the different parts of the West Indies which have been left undone by the Spaniards, and the late Admiralty surveyor in that quarter, Mr. De Mayne. Captain Owen, it is understood, will be principally employed among the Bahamas, and the coasts between Carthage and Yucatan, more particularly to examine the dangerous shores of the latter place; and to ascertain correctly the

meridian distances between the principal points in the West Indies chronometrically. He has received for this purpose a supply of the very finest instruments; and no pains have been spared in the equipment of the *Blossom*. Captain Owen, we are informed, has been particularly directed to report on the qualities of the star quadrant,—a late improvement of the quadrant, in which the glasses are considerably enlarged, for the purpose of gaining as much light as possible in observing the altitudes of stars with the sea horizon.

It is expected that the *Blossom* will proceed first to Barbadoes, for the purpose of measuring the meridian distance between that island and Madeira.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SINCE the anniversary meeting on the 29th of April, upwards of 100 fellows have been elected into the Society; many important accessions have been made to the several collections; and various improvements effected in the arrangement of the Gardens, &c. In addition to purchases made to a considerable extent, the collections have been enriched by a great number of valuable donations from liberal and scientific contributors. The principal works completed at the grounds since the period above mentioned, consist of cages for foxes, &c., pond and enclosure for otters, dens for large quadrupeds, cage for macaws, extensive iron enclosure for monkeys, shed and enclosure for deer, &c. &c.: several others are in progress. Those acquisitions and improvements (as we noticed in several instances, when we happened to witness the scene) have attracted, during the season, a great increase of visitors,—the number admitted in one month only being 34,000. By the occupation of the land on the north side of the road in the Regent's Park, it is presumed the entire collection may be safely and conveniently exhibited during the ensuing winter to the fellows of the Society and their friends.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.*

Eleventh Letter of M. Champollion.

El Melissah, (between Syene and Ombos), February 10th, 1829.

WE are unfortunate: we left Syene on the 8th, and are yet far from Ombos, the passage to which place from Asouan is generally accomplished in nine hours; but a violent north wind has blown for these last three days. With great difficulty we have moored our vessel near Melissah, where there is a quarry of freestone. However, we are in perfect health, preparing to examine Thebes thoroughly, if it is not too much for our means. I shall write after having thoroughly examined Egypt and Nubia. I can say beforehand, that our Egyptians will henceforth make a better figure in the history of the arts than they have hitherto done. I shall bring back with me a series of grand designs, which will convert the most obstinate.

My last letter is from Ypsamboul. I must, therefore, resume my itinerary from that fine monument, which we have exhausted, at the risk of being ourselves worn out by the difficulties of studying it.

We left it on the 16th of January; and early on the 19th we landed at the foot of the rock of Ibrim, the Primis of the Greek geographers, to visit some excavations near the foot of that enormous mass of freestone.

* We are at length enabled to present this letter to our readers; and we trust that our Journal will be found to throw a great light on this almost new branch of inquiry—the interpretation of the ancient records and monuments of Egypt—which we are not surprised to find is becoming so general a theme of public interest.—Ed.

These speos (I give this name to the excavations in the rock which are not tombs) are four in number, and of different epochs; but all of the times of the Pharaohs. The most ancient is of the reign of Thoutmosis I. The bottom of this excavation, which, like all the rest, is of a square form, is occupied by four figures (one-third the size of life) in a sitting posture, and representing twice over that Pharaoh seated between the lord god of Ibrim (Prim.); that is to say, one of the forms of the god Thoth, with the head of a sparrow-hawk, and the goddess Saté, lady of Elephantina and Nubia. This speos was a chapel, or oratory, consecrated to these two divinities: the side walls were never sculptured or painted.

As for the second speos, it belongs to the reign of Mæris, whose statue, sitting between those of the lord god of Ibrim and the goddess Saté (Juno), lady of Nubia, fills the niche at the back. This chapel to the gods of the country was formed by the care of a prince named Nahi, a great personage, who bears in all the legends the title of governor of the southern countries, which comprehend Nubia between the two cataracts. The remains of a large sculptured tablet, on the right-hand wall, represents this prince standing before the king, seated on a throne, and accompanied by several other public functionaries, presenting to the sovereign, according to the hieroglyphic inscription (which is unhappily very short) annexed to the tablet, the revenues in gold, silver, corn, &c., the produce of the southern countries, of which he was governor. On the door of the speos is inscribed the dedication which the prince made of the monument.

The third speos of Ibrim is of the following reign, of the time of Amenophis II., successor of Mæris, under whom the countries of the south were governed by another prince, named Osorsaté. On the right wall King Amenophis II. is represented sitting; and two princes, of whom Osorsaté occupies the first rank, present to Pharaoh the tribute of the southern countries, and their natural productions, including lions, greyhounds, and live jackals, as stated in the inscription engraved over the tablet, which specifies the number of each thing offered; for instance, forty greyhounds and ten live jackals; but the text is in such a deplorable state of decay, that I could only collect the general facts. At the back of the speos the statue of King Amenophis is seated between the gods of Ibrim.

The most recent of these speos is the fourth, also a monument of the time of Sesostris. It was likewise made by a governor of Nubia, in honour of the gods of Ibrim, Hermes, with the sparrow-hawk's head, and the goddess Saté, to the glory of Pharaoh, whose statue is seated between the two local divinities at the back of the speos. But at this time the southern countries were governed by an Ethiopian prince, whose monument I have found at Ypsamboul and Ghirsche. This personage is represented in the speos of Ibrim paying his respects to Sesostris, and at the head of all the public functionaries of his government. Among them are two hierogrammates; also, the grammate of the troops and the grammate of the land, the intendant of the royal estates, and other scribes, who are not more particularly designated.

It is to be remarked, to the honour of Egyptian gallantry, that the wife of the Ethiopian prince Satnoui presented herself before Sesostris immediately after her husband, and before the other functionaries. This, as well as a thousand other similar facts, shews how essentially the civilisation of Egypt differed from that of the

rest of the East, and resembled ours; for we may estimate the civilisation of a people according as the situation of the women is more or less tolerable in the system of society.

On the evening of the 17th of January we reached Derri, or Deir, the present capital of Nubia. Entering into conversation with a *Barabra* of the country, I asked him if he knew the name of the sultan who had built the temple at Derri: he answered immediately, that he was too young to know that, but that the old men of the country appeared to him to be all agreed that this *birbé* had been built about 300,000 years before Islamism; but that all these old men were uncertain respecting one point; namely, whether it was the French, the English, or the Russians, who had executed this great work. So they wrote history in Nubia! The monument of Derri, although modern in comparison to the date assigned to it by the learned Nubian, is, however, a work of Sesostris. We remained here the whole of the 18th, and did not leave it till pretty late, having copied the most remarkable bas-reliefs, and drawn up a detailed account of all those of which we did not take copies. There I found a list of the sons and daughters of Sesostris, according to their ages, which will enable me to complete that of Ypsamboul. We also copied some fragments of historical bas-reliefs, most of which are effaced or destroyed. It was here that I was able to form my opinion on a very curious fact—I mean the lion which, in the tablets of Ypsamboul and Derri, always accompanies the Egyptian conqueror. The question to be determined was, whether this animal was placed symbolically to express the strength and valour of Sesostris, or whether that king, like the Capitan Pasha Hassan, and the Pasha of Egypt, kept a tame lion, his faithful companion in his military expeditions. Derri decided the question. I read there, over the lion assailing the barbarians attacked by Sesostris, the following inscription:—"The lion, servant of his majesty, tearing in pieces his enemies." This seems to me to shew, that the lion really existed, and accompanied Rhameses in his battles. This temple is a speos excavated in the rock of freestone, but on a very large scale: it is dedicated by Sesostris to Amon-Ra, the supreme god, and to Phre, the spirit of the sun, who was invoked there under the name of Rhameses, and was the patron of the conqueror and of his whole race.

This circumstance explains why we find on the monuments at Ypsamboul, Ghirsche, Derri, Seboun, &c., the King Rhameses presenting offerings or adorations to a god bearing the same name as himself. It would be a mistake to suppose that this sovereign was paying his worship to himself. Rhameses was merely one of the thousand names of the god Phre (the sun); and these bas-reliefs prove, at the most, a piece of priestly flattery towards the reigning king,—that of giving to the god of the temple that one of his numerous names which the king had adopted, and sometimes even the features of the king and queen, the founders of the temple. We see the same thing at Phile, in that part of the great temple of Isis which was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus. All the figures of Isis in the temple are the portraits of the queen Arsinoë, whose head is decidedly Greek; but the circumstance is much more striking on the most ancient monuments (those of the Pharaohs), where the pictures of the sovereigns are real portraits.

On the 18th, in the evening, we landed at Amada, where we remained till the afternoon of the 20th. There I had the pleasure of

studying at my ease—and without being interrupted by idle curiosity, as we were in the midst of a desert—a temple of the good period. This monument, which is choked up with a very great deal of sand, consists, first, of a kind of pronaos, a hall supported by twelve square pillars covered with sculpture, and by four columns—to which no better name can be given than that of *proto-Doric*, or *Dorique prototype*,—for they are evidently the type of the Greek-Doric column;—and a circumstance worthy of remark is, that we find them employed only in the most ancient Egyptian monuments; that is to say, in the hypogeums of Beni-hassan, at Amada, at Karnac, and at Betoualli, where the most modern are those of the reign of Sesostris, or rather of his father.

The temple of Amada was founded by Thoutmosis III. (Morris), as is proved by most of the bas-reliefs of the sanctuary, and particularly by the dedication, sculptured on two jambs of the inner doors,—of which I here subjoin a literal translation, to give some idea of the dedications of the other temples, which I have collected with care.

"The beneficent god, lord of the world, the King, the son of the Sun (Thoutmosis III.), moderator of justice, has performed his devotions to his father, the god Phre, the god of the two celestial mountains, and has raised to him this temple of hard stone; he has done it to be vivified for ever."

Morris died during the building of this temple; and his successor, Amenophis II., continued the work which he had commenced, and sculptured the four halls to the right and left of the sanctuary, as well as the part which precedes them. The works of the king are detailed in an enormous stela, bearing an inscription of twenty lines, which I have copied with immense labour, at the bottom of the sanctuary.

His successor, Thoutmosis IV., completed the temple, adding to it the pronaos and the pillars; all their architraves are covered with these dedications, or laudatory inscriptions. One of them struck me by its singularity: the following is a translation:—

"Hear what the god Thoth says,—the Lord of divine words,—to the other gods residing in Thyri. Come and behold the great and pure offerings made for the construction of this temple by the King Thoutmosis (IV.) to his father the god Phre, the great god manifested in the firmament."

The sculpture of the temple of Amada, belonging to the best period of Egyptian art, is far preferable to that of Derri, and even to the religious picture of Ypsamboul.

On the 20th, in the afternoon, our labours at Amada being terminated, we set out and descended the Nile as far as Korosko, a Nubian village, of which I shall preserve the remembrance, because we met there the excellent Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix, who were carrying into execution their plan to ascend the Nile as far as Sennar, and thence to go to India by way of Abyssinia, Arabia, and Persia. Our little squadron stopped, and we spent part of the night in talking over our past labours and our future projects: I at last bade adieu to these courageous travellers, and quitted them with much regret, for they go up the river in a very late season.

On the 21st, we arrived at Ouadi-Esseboun (the valley of lions), which received this name from an avenue of sphinxes placed on the dromos of its temple, which is a hemi-speos; i. e. an edifice half built of hewn stone, and half excavated in the rock. This is indisputably the worst work of the time of Rhameses the Great:

the stones are irregularly cut, the intervals are filled with cement, on which the ornamental sculptures are continued, and which are very indifferently executed. This temple was dedicated by Sesostris to the god Phre, and the god Phtha, the lord of justice: four colossal figures, representing Sesostris standing, occupy the beginning and the end of two rows of sphinxes, which form the avenue: two historical tablets, representing the Pharaoh defeating the people of the north and the south, cover the external face of the two walls of the pylones; but most of the sculptures are unintelligible, because the stucco or cement on which great part of them were delineated has fallen down, and leaves a number of breaks in the stone, and particularly in the inscriptions. This temple is almost wholly buried by the sands, which press upon it on all sides.

We lost the whole of the 22d in consequence of a violent high north wind, which obliged us to lie-to till sunset. We profited by the calm to reach Maharrakah, the temple of which we saw as we went up the river: it is not sculptured, and consequently uninteresting to me, who look only for the hadjar-maktoub, (the written stones,) as our Arabs say.

At sunrise on the 23d, we were at Dakkeh, the ancient Pselcis. I hastened to the temple, and the first hieroglyphic inscription that caught my eye, informed me that I was in a holy place dedicated to Thoth, the lord of Pselk: thus I enriched my map of Nubia with the new hieroglyphic name of a town, and I could now publish a map of Nubia with the names in sacred characters.

The monument of Dakkeh is doubly interesting: in a mythological view, it affords materials of infinite value to enable us to comprehend the nature and the attributes of the Divine Being, whom the Egyptians worshipped under the name of Thoth (the twice great Hermes): a series of bas-reliefs had afforded me, in some degree, all the *transfigurations* of this god. I found him first (as he ought to be) in connexion with Har-hat, the great Hermes Trismegistus, his primordial form, and of which he, Thoth, is only the *last transformation*; that is to say, his incarnation on earth after Amon-Ra and Mouth, incarnate in Osiris and Isis. Thoth reascends to the celestial Hermes (Har-hat), the divine wisdom, the spirit of God, and passes through these forms:—1st, that of Pahitnoufi (he whose heart is good); 2dly, that of Arihosnofri or Arihosnoufi (he who produces harmonious sounds); 3dly, that of Meni (of thought or reason): under each of his names Thoth has a particular form and insignia, and the images of these various transformations of the second Hermes cover the walls of the temple of Dakkeh. I forgot to say that I found here Thoth (the Egyptian Mercury) with the caduceus, i. e. the ordinary sceptre of the gods, entwined with two serpents, and also a scorpion.

With reference to history, I have found that the most ancient part of this temple (the last hall but one), was built and sculptured by the most celebrated of the Ethiopian kings, Ergamenes (Erkamen), who, according to the account of Diodorus Siculus, delivered Ethiopia from the theocratic government, by an atrocious means it is true, namely, by massacring all the priests of the country: undoubtedly he did not do the same in Nubia, since he built the temple there, and this monument seems to prove that Nubia ceased to be subject to Egypt upon the fall of the twenty-sixth dynasty, that of the Saites, dethroned by Cambyzes. This country remained under the yoke of the Ethi-

opians, till the time of the conquests of Ptolemy Evergetes I. who again united it to Egypt. Accordingly the temple of Dakkeh, commenced by the Ethiopian Ergamenes, was continued by Evergetes I., by his son Philopater, and his grandson Evergetes II. It was the Emperor Augustus who began, but did not finish, the sculptures in the inside of the temple.

Near the pylone of Dakkeh, I discovered the ruins of an edifice; some large blocks of stone still preserve a portion of a dedication: it is a temple of Thoth, built by the Pharaoh Meris. This is another fact, which proves that the Ptolemies, and the Ethiopian Ergamenes himself, only rebuilt temples where they had already stood in the times of the Pharaohs, and to the same divinities as had always been worshipped there. This was a very important point to establish, in order to demonstrate that the last monuments raised by the Egyptians contained no new form of divinity. The religious system of this people was such a complete whole, so connected in all its parts, and fixed from time immemorial, in so absolute and precise a manner, that the dominion of the Greeks and of the Romans did not produce any innovation: the Ptolemies and the Caesars only restored in Nubia, as in Egypt, what the Persians had destroyed, and rebuilt temples where they had formerly stood, and dedicated them to the same Gods.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY AND BRITISH MUSEUM.

WE rejoice to hear that an arrangement has just been made between the Royal Society and the British Museum, which promises to be essentially serviceable to both these valuable Institutions, as well as highly beneficial to the cause of science and literature, and to the general interests of the public. It has, we are informed, been agreed to interchange, on the part of the Royal Society, a quantity of its treasures illustrative of various sciences,—geology, mineralogy, natural history, &c. &c., too long hidden in obscure repositories, for, on the part of the British Museum, duplicate copies of such works as are calculated to enrich the library, and complete the books necessary for reference to such a body as the Royal Society. In the first instance, we believe the value of the articles given will be far in favour of the latter; but, with that liberality which becomes the character of literary and scientific intercourse, it has consented to make a debit of the amount as against the Museum, to be diminished and extinguished as occasion offers, by the transfer of such things as are eligible to be received. The accession thus about to be made to the stores of the British Museum must greatly enhance the consideration of that already noble collection, and render it still more deserving of being viewed with pride as a national establishment. And, while alluding to it, we cannot help expressing our earnest wish that the munificence of the legislature would enable it to be exalted still higher in the scale. It is a painful matter to behold even third-rate foreign countries outstripping Great Britain in the accumulation of those objects which enlighten the most interesting fields for inquiry to enlightened man. But such is truly the case. Bavaria acquired the only remains of architectural antiquities which could vie with our Elgin marbles; and a private individual, Mr. Soane, carried away from the Museum itself one of the finest specimens of the ancient Egyptian sarcophagi in exist-

ence. Even at this hour, when France is shewing so honourable an example in the investigation of all that is left of that extraordinary people, and the recovery of their hieroglyphical records of the remotest era,—we—the English people by their rulers—are so beggarly and so poor, where learning and the sciences are concerned, that we cannot afford to purchase the admirable collection made by our own countryman, Mr. Salt,* but must leave it to be competed for between the Museums of Paris and Vienna! To us, this appears to be no less than a national disgrace; and we deeply lament that mercenary and petty minds should be placed where they can have any influence on such decisions.

KING'S COLLEGE.

HIS Majesty's grant of a charter to this Institution has, we understand, been received by the council within the last few days; and declares, in the preamble, that the College is founded with the intent, that "instruction in the duties and doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, shall be for ever combined with instruction in the various branches of literature and science."

The charter appoints the Lord Chancellor and eight others, in virtue of their office, as perpetual governors:—the Archbishop of Canterbury as visitor; 8 life governors; 1 treasurer; 24 members of council; and three auditors: the whole of whom must be members of the Established Protestant Church, or otherwise become incompetent to act.

The corporation is designated, "The Governors and Proprietors of King's College, London."

Every preliminary arrangement having been matured, and the council having received proposals from various parties for the erection of the College, finally contracted for the completion of the buildings at a sum of 63,947*l.* independently of the fittings. Under this contract, we are told, that the magnificent front of Somerset House towards the river is to be finished.

The public access to the College will be through a gateway, at present occupied by the two houses 159 and 160 in the Strand; and to the High School, through an entrance to be formed on the site of two houses at the northern end of Strand-lane. The purchase of these properties has long since been effected; and no time will now be lost in carrying into effect the admirable purposes, for which the public munificence has already provided a sum of nearly 130,000*l.*

FINE ARTS.

DUKE OF YORK'S MONUMENT.

THE subscribers to this national testimonial will regret to learn, that the Committee to whom were intrusted the giving effect to their intentions, have suspended any decision upon the designs with which they have been furnished. Several of these appear to us to display considerable taste in composition, and to have the further merit of being appropriate in their application. The columns commemorative of Trajan and Antoninus seem to have been the models generally followed by the artists on this occasion; and, in our opinion, the columnar form is, of all others, the best

* The last and most mature selections of this experienced and, as consul, powerful collector; valued, as we have heard, at some five or six thousand pounds, which the British Museum trustees might well, if allowed to sell a parcel of their useless duplicate books!

adapted for testimonials of this nature, which have a singleness of purpose. The insulated column, of lofty and noble proportions, the abacus crowned with the majestic and well-known figure of the lamented prince, the pedestal enriched with appropriate sculpture—would be an object at once embraced by the eye, and, from being alone and unconnected with any other structure, would arrest and command undivided attention: and if there be any difficulty in procuring a proper foundation on the parade in St. James's Park, we venture to suggest the placing it on the site of Carlton House, and on the very spot where Mr. Nash has the pretty intention of constructing a *jet d'eau*, and charitably covering it with a Roman temple—to preserve the water from the rain! The column, thus placed, would well connect the two sides of the square, and would be a noble termination, as viewed from the County Fire Office. It would seem, however, that this work is not to be left to a straightforward way of proceeding; but, as in most of our public structures, that active, busy demon, cypsel had taste, must here also interfere, and with such a suggestion that we can scarcely credit that any men of taste have paused to entertain it. This notable scheme is, to tack the testimonial on to the Whitehall front of that quarry of insignificance, the Horse Guards, in the form of a triumphal gateway or entrance, which, from its very nature, will require considerable ornament and embellishments; and thus to make it subservient to a mass that has scarcely an architectural feature. This we take to be the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity; and though at present content with this brief notice, should the plan be persisted in, we shall again advert to it, and use our utmost endeavours to prevent the perpetration of so gross a folly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Great Britain Illustrated. From Drawings by William Westall, A.R.A.; engraved by E. Finden. With Descriptions by Thomas Moule. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Tilt. THERE is no falling-off in this pleasing little publication (the moderate price of which renders it accessible to all ranks), from the ability which its earlier Nos. manifested: indeed we think that "Rochester," "Hastings," "Glen-mire Bridge," "Nottingham Castle," and several others, are among the best plates that have appeared.

Outlines from the Ancients. Etched by F. C. Lewis; with an Introductory Essay and Descriptions by George Cumberland, Esq. Part IV. Prowett.

THE outlines in this, the fourth and concluding Part of Mr. Cumberland's tasteful work, indicate "The Expression of Grief," "Heroic Action," and "Dignity." There is also an Appendix, with four compositions (one of them, "Venus counselling Cupid," remarkably beautiful) by the author, outlined by Blake; and exemplifying the author's principle—"that of lines flowing towards lines, so as to produce a harmony by confining the eye to the object." Upon the whole, we think Mr. Cumberland perfectly justified in characterising his elegant publication as "a work to form the taste of the gentleman, and at the same time to serve as a guide to the young artist who aims at superior excellence."

Lady Sophia Catherine Gresley,—engraved by Thomson from a miniature by W. S. Newton,—forms the fifty-seventh portrait of the series of our female nobility, for the next *Belle*

Assemblée, and is an extremely sweet specimen both of native loveliness and of graceful art. The expression is interesting, the painting delightfully simple, and the engraving delicately appropriate.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FIRST GRAVE.

[We are indebted for the following pathetic little poem to the circumstance of the first grave being formed in the churchyard of the new church at Brompton: the place was recently a garden, and some of the flowers yet show themselves among the grass, where this one tenant, the forerunner of its population, has taken up his last abode.]

A single grave!—the only one
In this unbroken ground,
Where yet the garden leaf and flower
Are lingering around.

A single grave!—my heart has felt
How utterly alone
In crowded halls, where breathed for me
Not one familiar tone;

The shade where forest-trees shut out
All but the distant sky;—
I've felt the loneliness of night
When the dark winds past by;

My pulse has quickened with its awe,
My lip has gasped for breath;
But what were they to such as this—
The solitude of death!

A single grave!—we half forget
How sunder human ties,
When round the silent place of rest
A gathered kindred lies.

We stand beneath the haunted yew,
And watch each quiet tomb;
And in the ancient churchyard feel
Solemnity, not gloom:

The place is purified with hope,
The hope that is of prayer;
And human love, and heavenward thought,
And pious faith, are there.

The wild flowers spring amid the grass;
And many a stone appears,
Carved by affection's memory,
Wet with affection's tears.

The golden chord which binds us all
Is loosed, not rent in twain;
And love, and hope, and fear unite
To bring the past again.

But *this* grave is so desolate,
With no remembering stone,
No fellow-graves for sympathy—
'Tis utterly alone.

I do not know who sleeps beneath,
His history or name—
Whether if, lonely in his life,
He is in death the same:

Whether he died unloved, unmourned,
The last leaf on the bough;
Or if some desolated hearth
Is weeping for him now.

Perhaps this is too fanciful:—
Though single be his sod,
Yet not the less it has around
The presence of his God.

It may be weakness of the heart,
But yet its kindest, best;
Better if in our selfish world
It could be less repress.

Those gentler charities which draw
Man closer with his kind—
Those sweet humanities which make
The music which they find.

How many a bitter word 'twould hush—
How many a pang 'twould save,
If life more precious held those ties
Which sanctify the grave!

L. E. L.

BIOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM WADD, ESQ.

It is with great regret we have to record the unfortunate and violent death of Mr. Wadd, Surgeon Extraordinary to His Majesty, and well known to the public as the author of some volumes of medical pleasantries.

Mr. Wadd's family had been settled for many generations at Hampstead, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and its most distinguished member was Sir William Wadd, Governor of the Tower in the time of James I., during the Gunpowder Plot. The father of Mr. Wadd was a most respectable apothecary in the city, who died a few years since, at an advanced period of life: to him he served an apprenticeship as an apothecary, and a subsequent one, as a surgeon, to the late eminent Sir James Earle, whose pupil and dresser he was at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of this noble institution Mr. Wadd was elected surgeon, after a severe contest, in opposition to the present Mr. Vincent, when the revival of an illiberal by-law, which precludes the appointment of any one to the situation who had been an apothecary, disannulled his election. Mr. Wadd then commenced business as a consulting surgeon at the west end of the town, where his practice was chiefly among the higher circles. For the last six or seven years he was one of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and, during the present month, was appointed to succeed Mr. Abernethy as a member of the Court of Examiners.

Between 1807 and 1815, Mr. Wadd published several esteemed professional works of much practical utility, besides contributing largely to the *Medical Journal*; and during his leisure hours employed himself in etching numerous anatomical plates, which remain unpublished. Since 1815 various works of an anecdotal nature, connected with medicine and surgery, have appeared from his pen; the last of which was his *Essay on Corpulency*, at present, we believe, in the third edition.

The quaint and pleasant style in which his latter productions were written, procured for Mr. Wadd generally the appellation of "the facetious,"—a term which his manners and conversation in society were highly calculated to support. The most perfect good humour, with a certain drollery of expression, were his characteristics; but where difficulty or danger presented themselves, his professional career was marked by promptness and energy. Few medical men had so little of quackery about them as Mr. Wadd: with his patients he was candid; but his candour was that of a gentleman and a friend.

The melancholy account of Mr. Wadd's death reached town on Saturday last. He was making a short tour in the south of Ireland, in company with Mr. Tegar, of Pall-Mall; and, after spending a few days at Killarney, was proceeding in a post-chaise to Mitchelstown, the seat of the Earl of Kingston, about a mile and a half from Killarney. The horses, through some neglect of the driver, took head, when Mr. Wadd opened the chaise-door, and threw himself on the ground. Mr. Tegar remained in the carriage; and after being carried two miles, got safely out of it, the horses having been checked by a park-wall. On Mr. Tegar's returning to the spot where Mr. Wadd had

thrown himself out, he found that unfortunate gentleman quite dead, although he had imagined that he saw him on his feet after the fall.

Poor Wadd—the sportive and humorous—the Yorick of his profession—the man whose pleasantries have only within these few months so agreeably diversified our miscellaneous page! It is a melancholy thing to fill a slight but and portion of them with the notice of his melancholy end. Alas! where be his jests now—his facetious "*Nugs*"—his whimsical "*Mems*"—his laughter-moving "*Comments*?"—All gone to the silent dust; whence, like my lady's beauty, they may preach the gloomy lessons of mortality.

Mr. Wadd was a man of cheerful disposition and of high talents, and one much beloved and respected by all who knew him. Full of anecdote, he was a most entertaining companion, but at the same time intellectual and instructive; so that while you laughed with the wit, you never ceased to regard the man of information and science. He had the misfortune, not long ago, to lose his (we believe) only son; and the natural rebound of the mind from grief had perhaps some influence in leading to the publications we have noticed in the note below. His labours are now o'er, and he has learnt what we must all learn—that

Death—a necessary end—
Will come when it will come.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

TURKEY.

THE present Padishah, or Grand Sultan of the Ottoman empire, is Mahmud II., who was born on the 20th July, 1785, and ascended the throne 28th July, 1803. He is of the eighteenth generation from Osman I., who founded the dynasty, and the thirtieth sovereign of that dynasty. The hereditary prince is his eldest son, Abdul Mehid, who was born on the 20th April, 1824. And, besides whom, he has one other son, two years old, and four daughters.

The extent of the Ottoman dominions is estimated at 47,444 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe; but its European population has been variously computed; Balbi assuming it at 9,500,000; Hassel at 10,183,000; and other writers at 10,500,000. Of these, there are not more than 2,271,000 Turks; the remainder being composed of a motley mass of Pagans, Jews, and Christians. Amongst the latter are 3,000,000 Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The revenues of this empire are about 2,900,000*l.* annually; but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed 275,200*l.* The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or miri, just mentioned, belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial domains, and especially confiscations, which appertains to the "*ilsh hasne*" or "*khasneh*," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its military force it is impossible to speak

* See *Literary Gazette*, for reviews of these playful and diverting performances; No. 530, for review of "*Nugs Canore*;" No. 634, of "*Nugs Chirurgie*;" No. 553, of "*Mems*," *Maxims*, and *Memoirs*; and No. 621, of "*Comments on Corpulency*," &c.; and we take some merit to ourselves, for having, in great measure, instigated the later publications, by drawing the first out of the oblivion of a still-birth, and obtaining for it that popularity which it deserved, and which induced its author to pursue his playful course.

with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 30,000 cavalry, and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia, 120,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its naval force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun-boats, carrying altogether 2990 cannon, and 5300 seamen; but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" fight of Navarino.

European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns are—

	Souls.	Houses.
Constantinople, containing	397,600	38,000
Cairo	400,000	
Aleppo	300,000	
Damascus	150,000	
Philippopolis (Filibe)	120,000	20,000
Adrianople	100,000	16,000
Salonica	70,000	4,000
Bona Sera	65,000	
Bucharest	60,000	
Schumna or Shumla	18,000	4000

The order of the crescent was instituted by Selim III. in the year 1797, and consists of three classes: and the present sovereign's title runs as follows: "We, the Sultan, son of a Sultan Chakan, son of a Chakan Sultan, Mahmud II., Chan, son of the victorious Sultan Abdul Hamid, by the infinite grace of the Creator of the world and eternal God, and by the mediation and miraculous act of Mohammed Mustapha, the chief of prophets, whom the blessing of God preserve, servant and lord of the cities of Mecca, Medina, and Kuds, towards which the whole globe turns its eye when prayer is made, Padishah of the great cities of Istanbul, Edrene, and Bursa, which all princes behold with envy," &c.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

OBSTINACY and hate seem to be plunging this unfortunate theatre into the gulf of utter ruin. Meetings are held, where nothing but bad passions are displayed; and common sense, as well as liberal feelings, are sacrificed on the altar of private sordidness and petty malignity. How the matter will end, cannot be foreseen; but it is easy to perceive that every one concerned in the struggle (except the lawyers) will pay dearly for the exhibition of uncompromising tempers and odious resentments.

ENGLISH OPERA.

ON Tuesday, *Der Vampyr*, a grand romantic opera, was produced at this theatre, and repeated on Thursday and yesterday, with unanimous and merited applause. It has been adapted to our stage by one of our ablest of adapters, as well as most successful dramatists, Mr. Planché; and, considering the difficulties which beset such productions, and the little fame which usually attends them, displays his talents to very great advantage. The plot hinges on the notorious superstition respecting vampirism; and the scene is happily laid in the native soil of that horrible mystery, Transylvania and Wallachia,—which affords scope for fine scenery and picturesque costume. The first act is an introduction, in which *Eblis*, the Prince of Evil (Mr. O. Smith), grants the Vampire (Mr. H. Phillips) a farther term of existence, on the condition of his sacrificing a virgin bride to him within a month; and the monster is killed in an attempt to perform this by the murder of *Ianthe* (Miss Cawse), a Greek girl, whose affections he has gained. He is restored by the aid of *Alexis* (Sapio), a friend, who drags his body into the moon-

beams, and from whom he extorts an oath of secrecy for the space of one month—the period of his trial. The opera then commences, and we find in the Vampire the rival of his preserver for the hand of *Henrika* (Miss Betts), and favoured by her father, *Baron Kassova* (Thorne), who appoints the nuptial ceremony to take place at midnight, the latest date of the Vampire's allowance. He, therefore, to make assurance more sure, assails the life of *Liska* (Miss H. Cawse), a peasant about to be united to *Wenzel* (J. Bland), the Baron's Heiduk; but is once more slain by the bridegroom, and left to his last hope, the marriage to *Henrika* before the time expires. This ultimately fails, the devil claims his own, and the human lovers are blessed with each other. Such is the outline of this drama, "freely translated from the German of Wilhelm Aug. Wohlbrück," the music by *Henrich Marschner*, and produced under the skillful superintendence of Mr. Hawes. The composer is evidently of the school of Weber; but though we trace a marked resemblance, we have nothing of servile imitation. The concerted pieces and choruses are almost all of them admirable performances, and the recitatives and airs of a masterly and pleasing character. We cannot, however, help thinking that the orchestral accompaniments were throughout too loud: we know how fond the Germans are of instrumental music, and to how high a pitch of science they have carried these combinations; but to English ears, we are sure that more of the human voice divine, and less of the woods and winds, would be infinitely preferable. We know not when we have listened to more expressive compositions, whether given to the diabolical and despairing strains of the Vampire, or to the lighter emotions of humanity, the merry drinking song, or the tender plaint. And though on the first night the singers appeared to be somewhat exhausted by frequent and long rehearsals of this laborious music, they collectively and individually did justice to its beauties. Phillips's rich bass is finely suited to the Vampire's various changes; and Sapio, Thorne, and Bland, executed their parts in a very meritorious manner. Miss Betts also evinced great powers in the difficult pieces allotted to *Henrika*; while Miss H. Cawse made quite a hit in the playful notes of *Liska*. Her *arrietta* in the second act was delightful, and so was her portion of the trio which followed. Altogether, we are of opinion that the oftener this opera is heard, the better will it be understood, and the more will it be liked; for it possesses much genuine harmony. Nor ought we to close our account of it without noticing, that in the peasantry and minor characters, J. Russell, Penson, Salter, Minton, and Mrs. C. Jones, perform most cleverly, and contribute much to the general effect. Combined with the humours of *The Spring Lock*, the English (German) opera need look for no farther attractions, should its season last till midsummer, which we are sorry it does not.

As the poetry is much above the usual level of such productions, we add an example, in justice to the writer.

"Day upon the Krapaks shakes his golden tresses,
Morning's sweetest flowers are laughing through their
tears;
Yes, e'en a look of life the sandy steppe wears,
Seen through the joy that now my bosom blesses!
The yellow maize in billows waving,
The mighty Maros onwards raving,
Of mountain peaks the snowy chain,
Like silver tents that gird the plain,
All brighter shew—more fair appear!
Gallop swiftly ye lingering hours:
'Ere noon shall blaze on Lippe's bowers,
My own Alexis will be here."

O! bliss almost too much to bear!
So fondly sigh'd for—sought so long—
For this fulfilment of thy pray,
Wake, happy soul, thy grateful song!—
Ave! Ave!—Star of ocean!
Thou to whom, in deep devotion,
Daily have I knelt and sued!
Votive hearts thy shrine adorning,
Tapers burning night and morning,
Shall attest my gratitude!"

"From the ruin's topmost tower,
I have gazed a weary hour,
Wenzel to discover;
In the sun's descending beam,
Mountain glow'd and glitter'd stream,
But they bore no lover.
Trooping came the guests so gay,
But no bridegroom:—father, say—
Should not that my brow shade over?
Evening sinks on hill and dale,
And the sobbing nightingale
Mourns one perjured lover;
From her cloudy slumber, soon
She will wake the silver moon,
And to pity move her.
Night is on its starry way,
Yet no bridegroom:—father, say—
Should not that my brow shade over?"

The Vampire's scena, in which he dares Alexis to betray him.

"Say'st thou!—Ha!—About it then!—
Yet before thy vow thou break'st—
Ere the awful cast thou make'st—
Madman!—To thy mortal ken,
I will mercifully show
What thou stakest on the throw!
Foolish worm!—Betray me!—Fly!—
Load thy soul with perjury;
And in triumph to thy tower
Lead Hungary's fairest flower.
Happy bridegroom!—Joy yet higher!—
Of a seraph-race the sire!—
But the hour that tolls for all
Will anon for thee be knelling;
For the last, dark, narrow dwelling,
Thou must leave thy lordly hall.
Trembling—then recall thy vow—
Mark ye—I repeat it now—
'This reveal'd, by speech or sign,
May thy wretched fate be mine!
The oath is recorded!—and granted the prayer!
A prayer, remember, of thine own addition—
A free, uncall'd-for, earnest petition—
Can'st thou to look on the picture bear?
Thy frame forbidden in dust to perish!
With human blood thou art doom'd to cherish!
Thy nearest, thy dearest, must suffer first,
The fury to slake of thy horrible thirst!
And one by one as thy darlings decline,
Their pangs shall add to the anguish of thine!
She that was fairest amongst the fair,
A beautiful cherub with golden hair,
Uplifting her poor little clasped hands,
Her innocent heart with agony riven,
Shall falter—'Father! be merciful,
And I will pray for thee to Heaven!
Thy soul shall be torn 'twixt affection and pain—
To fly thou shalt struggle, and struggle in vain!
Thy fate shall compel thee—thy thirst shall consume—
Thou canst not alter thy dreadful doom!
A Vampire!—Till Eblis claims his own!
Then, chain'd at the foot of his burning throne,
Thou shalt feel, that even the devils there,
Compared to thyself, are as angels fair!
Back shall they start in horror from thee—
Thou 'midst the cursed accurs'd shall be!
Thou starest!—Thou standest as statue pale!
Ha! ha!—'Tis my lot I am painting now!—
To share such a fate doth the hero quell?
Hence! begone! and break thy vow!"

VARIETIES.

Madder, Silk-Worms, &c.—M. Bourdillat has introduced into the department of Tarn and Garonne the cultivation of madder upon his own land; which is so prepared, that it may be used immediately. He has also occupied himself in rearing silk-worms, in cultivating teasles to full cloth, wool, flax, and hemp; but with the last four plants he has not been successful.

Typography and Calligraphy of Germany.—In this region of study and lucubration, it has been calculated that, out of a population of forty-two millions, there are 12,500 writers, or one learned penman in every 3,200 souls. The number of sheets printed has been es-

estimated at 187,000,000 per annum; which gives forty-seven sheets per head. Periodical works are not comprised in this calculation, though they form a mass of no trivial ponderosity. It would be superfluous to add, that if there be no country in Europe which can match the Teutonic scribes, there is none which it does not distance in readers.

Shakespeare.—"The most savoring prescription in Galen is but empiric," says a French journal, meaning to quote Shakespeare.

Thunder—a Cure for Paralysis.—A vessel, whilst lately crossing the Atlantic, was repeatedly struck by lightning, and the persons on board of her were strongly electrified. Among the passengers was one whose extremities had been afflicted with paralysis for more than three years: this individual was lying in bed when the electric shock burst upon the ship; but, to the utter astonishment of the bystanders, he jumped up from his couch and ran upon deck, where he continued to walk about with as much readiness as any one of his shipmates. Nor was his cure of a merely temporary character—for he has continued ever since to enjoy the perfect use of his limbs. This event bears an analogy to the well-known efficacy of galvanism as a remedy for nervous affections and paralysis.

Butter-Churn.—An agriculturist of the department of Jura has invented a butter-churn, by means of which an increase of butter may be obtained, and in a shorter time, than by the usual churn. Although it is in appearance similar to some churns now in use, it differs in many essential points. The inventor has had two years' proof of its advantage—the butter which he has obtained being good and very well made: the expense of this new churn is not much.—*Annal. de la Soc. Linn. de Paris.*

To preserve Butter.—M. Thénard recommends the method used by the Tartars: it consists in melting the butter in *balneo marie*, or in a heat which does not exceed 82 degrees, and keeping it in that state until the cheesy matter is deposited, and the liquid is transparent. It is then decanted, or strained through a piece of linen, and frozen in a mixture of pounded ice and salt, or by means of cold well-water. Without this precaution, it becomes a crystalline mass, and cannot so well resist the action of the air. In a well-closed vessel, and in a cold place, it will keep for six months, or even more, almost as good as the first day, especially if care be taken to remove the upper part. If, at the time of using, a sixth of its weight of cheese is beaten up with it, it will have the appearance of fresh butter. The taste of rancid butter, according to M. Thénard, may in a great degree be removed by means of melting it as above mentioned.

Preservation of Corn.—The following method of preserving corn is adopted in Russia. The corn is dried in small ovens, or chambers, which communicate with a larger chamber or oven by small tubes, that enter the smaller chambers at the top. The oven is then filled with straw, closely pressed, which is lighted, and left to consume during the night. Next morning the corn is taken from the smaller chambers, the smoke from the ovens having passed into them, and perfectly dried it. This practice has several advantages: the corn is lighter to move, and is kept much easier, without requiring to be constantly turned, being preserved from vermin by the smoky taste communicated to it by the straw, which does not quit it until it has passed through the mill. The corn intended to be kept for any length of time is put into pits, in shape like a bottle,

sufficiently high for a man to stand erect in, which are dug in elevated places with a clayey soil. When they are dug, a fire is lighted for four-and-twenty hours, which forms a hard crust round the pit. The interior is lined with the bark of the birch-tree, fastened with wooden nails. Some straw is then put at the bottom, upon which the corn is placed, and more straw at the top, the mouth of the pit being then closed with a wisp of straw, in the form of a cone. Each pit contains from twenty-five to one hundred tchetverts, and the grain in them will keep for twenty years without being injured.—*Biblioth. Univ. de Genève.*

Human Life.—The result of researches in different parts of France, England, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Russia, has been to shew, that out of a hundred men in those countries, only about twenty-five arrive at the age of sixty years. Mountainous countries, whatever may be their latitude, are those in which life is of the greatest duration.

Pulmonary Consumption.—*Le Globe* states that a student of medicine, twenty-six years of age, attacked by a malady which one of the commissioners appointed by the Académie des Sciences recognised to be pulmonary consumption, had been completely cured by the administration of chlore.

The Hiccough.—Keep a dog fasting for eight or ten hours, then lay it on its back, and pour some cold water on its stomach; the hiccough will immediately be produced. The same will occur with other animals.

Pigeons.—A pigeon has been known to live above two days after having been deprived of its brain and the upper part of the spinal marrow.

The Mole.—M. Flourens, a French naturalist, has lately made some inquiries into the organisation of the mole, and has found that if it is not exclusively, it is at least essentially carnivorous. It dies very soon if it be kept only upon vegetables; and though it is known to destroy roots of all sorts, it is not for the purpose of eating them, but to seek for worms and insects, and particularly for the eggs of insects. If kept upon any animal substance, it will live a long while. Ten or twelve hours is the maximum of the time which it can live without nourishment; and, like all animals which exist upon blood and flesh, it always drinks with great avidity.

German Oils.—MM. Schnebler and Butsch have made some researches into the properties of oils obtained in Germany, and have found that the species of oleaginous seeds give the quantity of oil as follows:—Filberts, 60 per cent; garden cresses, 56 to 58; olives, 50; walnuts, 50; poppies, 47 to 50; almonds, 46; colza, 39; white mustard, 36; tobacco-seed, 32 to 36; kernels of plums, 33; winter turnips, 33; summer turnips, 30; woad, 30; hemp-seed, 26; fir, 24; linseed, 22; black mustard, 18; heliotrope, 15; beech mast, 12 to 16; grape stones, 10 to 11.—*Allgem. Handl. Zeitung.*

China.—A museum, to be called "The British Museum in China," it is stated in the Canton Register, is about to be established among the British residents in that city.

Tokay Wine.—This nectar of German epicures is not the produce of Tokay itself, but of its environs, particularly Tarcal. The worst kind is grown close to the town; but the vineyards are scattered along a mountainous ridge, extending a distance of more than twenty miles. The yearly produce amounts on an average to 110,000 anims; and the finest quality goes by the name of *essences*.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

ANNUALS.—In our last No. we mentioned the attractions held out by one or two of our promised Annuals for next Christmas; and even-handed justice induces us to give equal publicity to the claims of others. The plates of the *Souvenir* are nearly ready; and such of them as we have seen are not only well etched, but extremely well chosen, and of great public interest. The Editor's talents and experience are sufficient guarantee for the literary portion of this popular volume.

In addition to those with which our readers are already acquainted, we have before us the announcement of "a new Annual, of a decidedly religious character, to be entitled *Emmanuel*," and we are told that the distinguishing feature of this publication will be its endeavour to diffuse and maintain, in various compositions of prose and verse, sound principles of religion and virtue; its governing rule being that which pervades the doctrines of the Established Church. The Editor is the Rev. W. Shepherd, author of "Clouds and Sunshine," &c. &c.; and the publisher Mr. Maunders, of Newgate Street, himself a person of no inconsiderable literary talent.

The Offering, another novelty in this way, is also announced: similar to its predecessors, as consisting of contributions in prose and verse, from the pens of eminent writers; and especially designed to establish and illustrate the connexion between polite literature and religion. The embellishments are to be selected principally from Scriptural subjects, by the most celebrated ancient and modern painters; and the work to be edited by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A.: S. Low, Lamb's Conduit Street, and Hurst, Chance, and Co., are the publishers.

Among other literary novelties, we have before us the prospectus of a new monthly periodical, about to appear under the title of "The London University Magazine." It will owe its principal contents to the students of this University, and will be strictly a literary and scientific miscellany; containing "Reviews of new Publications, matters of Science, Critical and other Essays, Sketches of Character, Satires on Men and Manners, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, occasional Reports of the Professors' Lectures, a Monthly Summary of the Proceedings at the University, and Miscellaneous Intelligence connected with it—allowing, besides, a voluminous *et cetera* for subjects which may not be included under any of these heads."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Crombie's Natural Theology, 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s. bds.—Roscoe on Bills of Exchange, &c. 12mo. 12s. bds.—Jones's Christian Biography, 12mo. 9s. bds.—Personal and Literary Memorials, 8vo. 14s. bds.—Barker's Pararians, Vol. II. 8vo. 18s. bds.—Clarke's Lays of Leisure, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, new edition, by Pratt, royal 8vo. 11. 5s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1829.

August.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 30	From 50. to 60.	29.34 to 29.47
Friday... 31	45. — 64.	29.72 — 29.93
Saturday... 22	— 65.	29.83 — 29.69
Sunday... 23	55. — 68.	29.50 — 29.46
Monday... 24	54. — 59.	29.23 — 29.59
Tuesday... 25	45. — 63.	29.80 — 30.00
Wednesday 26	38. — 64.	30.00 — 29.70

Prevailing wind, S.W.
Alternately clear and cloudy, with frequent heavy showers of rain and gusts of wind.

Rain fallen, 1.325 of an inch.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The several clusters of spots and facule now on the sun's disc are well worthy of telescopic observation.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miss Landon requests us to state that her name is erroneously inserted in our list of contributors to the *Keepsake* last week.

We do not think it necessary to go further into discussion respecting M. Chabert's poison and fire-proof operations. On the 29th he repeated his phosphorus dose of forty grains, his hot-oil swallowing, and his baking—the latter for six minutes, in an apparent temperature of 300° of Fahrenheit, which raised his pulse from 110 at entering, to 160 at coming out. A medical friend states to us that Chabert is also exhibiting at private parties, and is not in perfect health. It is also said that negotiations are on foot for purchasing his secret.

Our monthly astronomical article having no reference earlier than September 5th, the pressure of more temporary matter has induced us to postpone it till that date. The eleventh letter of *Champollion* is also of necessity divided: contributing much to elucidate the most interesting subject which at present occupies the literary world, we are happy to say that it will supply two farther papers, of equal extent, to our two next Nos. We have also just received the twelfth letter, which is full of very important details, and will appear in due order.—The appalling accounts which have reached us of the dreadful wreck at Anticosti shall appear in our next.

We cannot find space in the *London Literary Gazette* for "Sylvan Shades;"—nor, in our modern times, for lines on the Mummy. We are obliged to decline W. G. H., as well as "E. C., Brighton,"—and can only thank M. L. Q.

It is an easy matter to forget the name of a fool.

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The Medical Classes will commence on the 1st of October, and the general Classes on the 2d of November.

By Order of the Council,
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ADVERTISEMENT for the Nos. to be published on the 1st of October of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, will be required to be left with Longman and Co. London, by the 5th of September; or with Adam Black, Edinburgh, by the 10th of September.

MAPS. Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

There are already many collections of Maps published in this country under the denomination of Atlas, and of such various sizes and merits, that it may at first appear unnecessary to provide for the public any additional work of this description. But in pursuing the objects for which they were originally associated, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge find that geographical students and readers of history want an intermediate size between the large and expensive maps fit only for the library, and that smaller ones usually adopted for the school. The inequality in the compilation of most of these collections is another consideration of importance; but above all, the high price which maps when tolerably executed have hitherto borne, seems to require more than common exertion on the part of the Society to remove so serious an obstruction to the progress of popular education.

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The First Number will be published September the 1st.

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